

هذه امة للوطن

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Gemayel arrives in Paris

PARIS (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel flew in to Paris Saturday from Geneva, where he was given a mandate to negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr. Gemayel, who had five days of national reconciliation talks in Geneva with leaders of nine Lebanese factions, was met by an External Relations Ministry official and made no comment to the press. French officials have refused to specify whether Mr. Gemayel would meet any French leaders during his stay in Paris. A spokesman for President Francois Mitterrand said he could not rule out a meeting between the two heads of state but added he had no details of Mr. Gemayel's programme. Mr. Gemayel had been expected to go directly to Beirut from Geneva following the explosion at an Israeli security base in South Lebanon Friday in which at least 46 Israeli soldiers and Lebanese and Palestinian detainees died.

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Beirut bomb blast wounds 3

BEIRUT (R) — Three people were wounded Saturday when a bomb exploded close to an army post in west Beirut, officials said. A soldier and a child were among the victims of the bomb, which was placed against a wall behind which soldiers had set up a makeshift camp, eyewitnesses said. The soldiers were guarding a broadcasting station of the state-controlled television service, which was briefly occupied by leftist gunmen in August during a short-lived insurgency. Earlier, state-run Beirut Radio quoted preliminary reports as saying three died in the blast, but civil defence officials said the original report was incorrect.

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King opens painting exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday opened an exhibition of paintings by Princess Fahrelnissa at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. King Hussein toured the exhibition and inspected the paintings, that depict various aspects of Jordanian life. On display for 30 days are 120 paintings by the artist. Attending the opening ceremony were Her Highness Princess Alia, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, several cabinet members, senior officials, heads of the diplomatic corps and invited guests.

Israel imposes curfew on Nablus

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops imposed a curfew in the market place at Nablus in the occupied West Bank Saturday after demonstrators threw rocks at an Israeli patrol. Israeli radio reported. Demonstrators also threw rocks at Israeli vehicles in Jenin in the northern sector of the West Bank and in Qalqilya, the report said. At Bir Zeit University north of Jerusalem, Arab students shouted anti-Syrian slogans during a two-hour strike called to protest over fighting between rival Palestinian groups in Lebanon.

Qadhafi calls for Arab summit delay

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has called for a proposed Arab summit to be delayed, the Libyan news agency JANA said Saturday. Col. Qadhafi told King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the summit's host, it should be put off "until the Arab situation becomes clearer and to avoid any unsuccessful outcome." JANA said in a report received in Beirut.

Klibi in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi arrived from Amman Friday night for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on a proposed Arab summit conference, the Iraqi News Agency said. Mr. Klibi, who earlier visited Syria, is touring Arab states to prepare for the summit, scheduled to be held in Saudi Arabia.

Egypt raps Iran's rejection of peace

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali criticised Iran Saturday for rejecting this week's U.N. Security Council resolution urging a ceasefire in the 37-month-old Gulf war. Mr. Ali, noting Iraq's readiness to abide by the resolution, told reporters Iran's stand and its fresh offensive in northern Iraq's Kurdish mountains was a challenge to world public opinion and would result in intensification of the conflict.

U.S. jets buzz Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Two U.S.-made F-14 tomcats flew low over Beirut Saturday — the first time jets had buzzed the capital since the end of Lebanon's mountain war on Sept. 26. Western military sources said. The sources said the jets were U.S. Navy planes but a U.S. Marine spokesman in Beirut could not confirm this immediately.

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Anti-Arafat forces besiege loyalist base

Rebels encircle Nahr Al Bared

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Advancing Palestinian rebels Saturday surrounded one of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's two remaining strongholds in Lebanon and called on the defenders to withdraw, security sources said.

Amid intense rocket barrages, the Syrian-backed rebels encircled the Nahr Al Bared Palestinian refugee camp, 17 kilometres northeast of the port of Tripoli, Saturday afternoon.

The rebels, moving down the coast road from their bases further north, called on the defenders through loud hollers to pull back to Mr. Arafat's base in the Baddawi refugee camp to the south west, the sources said.

There was no word on whether the pro-Arafat forces had obeyed the call to withdraw.

Because of the intensity of the fighting, reports from Lebanese security officials were the only source of news on the three-day-old battle which is likely to seal the fate of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headed by Mr. Arafat.

Security reports said about 50 people had died by mid-afternoon and 100 were wounded, bringing the total to about 145 dead and 510 wounded.

The sources said the rebels had entered the town of Minie, which lies between the two pro-Arafat camps, effectively cutting them off from each other.

If the encirclement of the Nahr Al Bared camp is confirmed, it will be a serious blow to Mr. Arafat's chances of holding out in Lebanon.

He and his aides, who say the

rebels are led by Syrian and Libyan units, have pledged to fight to the death.

The security sources said the fighting eased somewhat after the camp was surrounded at dusk.

ICRC reports casualties

The International Committee

Palestinians urge end to bloodshed

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) members, and members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) residing in Jordan Saturday called for an immediate end to the military operations going on in northern Lebanon and stop of the bloodshed of Palestinian and Lebanese people.

In a statement issued here, the members said that there has been heavy losses of life due to the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in north Lebanon.

The statement condemned the "bloody attacks on the Palestinian forces by Syrian and Lebanese forces" and called on Arab masses in the occupied Arab territories and elsewhere in the Arab World to join in the protest against the "ugly massacres in Lebanon which are aimed at destroying the PLO."

He and his aides, who say the

of Red Cross (ICRC) said it was doubling to 180 the number of beds in the Islamic Hospital in Tripoli. A spokeswoman, Laure Speziali, said the organisation was trying to make the hospital a neutral zone by putting the Red Cross in charge and forbidding armed men to enter.

She said more than 300 wounded were in hospitals in Tripoli and the two camps. There was also an undetermined number of casualties among rebel forces and among civilians in rebel-held areas northeast of the camps.

Black smoke hung over Tripoli from blazes at the Tripoli refinery, near Baddawi camp. The governor of northern Lebanon, Iskandar Ghibril, said 12 fuel tanks had caught fire.

Fateh leaders meet in Tunis

Meanwhile, leaders of Fateh met in Tunis during the night to examine the situation in north Lebanon, the Tunisian news agency TAP said Saturday.

The group's Central Committee met without its chairman, Mr. Arafat, and two other members who are currently in North Lebanon.

Quoting Palestinian sources, the Tunisian news agency said the Central Committee would also review the results of recent contacts between its members and certain Arab states.

The Central Committee meeting will be followed by a regional conference in Tunis next Monday of Fateh representatives in Arab countries, TAP said.

Arafat vows to 'die hard'; Bourguiba urges Arab mediation; Arab League demands end to feud; Cairo backs Arafat, page 2

Israel blames Syria for blasts

GENEVA (R) — Israel said Saturday Syria was behind the recent bomb attacks in Lebanon on American, French and Israeli troops and was dangerously underestimating Israel's readiness to retaliate.

Israel's Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche told a press conference in Geneva that Israeli air strikes against Palestinian targets, following Friday's bomb attack against Israeli military headquarters in southern Lebanon, were a signal to Damascus.

"The Syrians believe very wrongly that Israel is so occupied by internal problems it is not willing to respond to Syrian aggression."

Yesterday's attacks by our aircraft... should be seen as a signal to them that they are wrong. We hope they will take note of that signal yesterday," Mr. Kimche told the press conference at the Israeli mission here.

He said Israel had evidence Damascus was behind Friday's blast in Tyre, which killed at least 46 people, and the truck bomb attacks on U.S. and French troops in Beirut in which 288 servicemen died.

Individual perpetrators might not have been identified, he said, but "we have every reason to believe that the Syrians had a great deal to do with these recent terrorist activities."

Mr. Kimche, visiting Geneva in connection with the Lebanese reconciliation conference here, declined to comment when asked if the air strikes were the full extent of reprisals for Friday's bombing.

The strikes, against rebel Palestinian positions in the central Lebanese mountains some 25 kilometres from Beirut, were the first Israeli air strikes in Lebanon for more than a year.

Israel believed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was making "a very dangerous misreading" of Israel's capacity and will to resist Syrian "aggression" in Lebanon. Israel vows more retaliation, page 2

Israel welcomes Geneva talks results

GENEVA (R) — Israel said Saturday it was pleased with the first stage of the Lebanese reconciliation conference and described it as a defeat for Syria, the main ally of the Muslim and leftist opposition factions gathered here.

"Israel very much welcomes the fact that the Lebanese politicians here succeeded in standing up against the brutal pressure the Syrians brought to bear on them," the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, told reporters at his country's mission.

Mr. Kimche said Israel was pleased that the conference had not decided to annul the May 17 agreement between Israel and Lebanon with the withdrawal of Israeli

troops that invaded last year. He added: "I think it was understood that annulment of that agreement would have dealt a death blow to Lebanese independence."

The Lebanese factional leaders leaving Geneva Saturday described the first stage of the peace talks as a success and pledged to reconvene in just over a week's time.

The nine factional leaders decided during five days of talks to give President Amin Gemayel a mandate to negotiate an Israeli withdrawal.

The decision, which made no mention of Syrian troops occupying much of central and north Lebanon, was seen as a way of

freezing the divisive issue of the May 17 accord.

Mr. Gemayel told a press conference Saturday his plans for a tour, which is to take him to as many as eight Western and Arab countries, had not been finalised.

He intended to go to Washington to see President Reagan but would probably wait until the U.S. president had returned from a tour of the Far East.

He said: "The most important thing at the conference was the atmosphere. All Lebanese are ready to cooperate in the salvation mission."

Mr. Gemayel said he hoped to complete his consultations abroad in time for the talks reconvening here on Nov. 14.

U.S. considers hitting Syrian launchers

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is considering whether to destroy rocket launchers that have been seen moving through Syrian lines into the suburbs of Beirut, CBS News reported Friday night.

Quoting unnamed Pentagon sources, CBS said one option being considered was a pre-emptive strike against the truck-mounted launchers which have a 16-kilometre range and could be fired at U.S. Marines serving in the multinational peacekeeping force.

It said such a strike probably would be carried out by ground

units, either French commandos already in Beirut or by an American force.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to comment on the report.

CBS said it was believed the launchers were manned by radical Lebanese and Iranians blamed for the suicide bomb attack on a U.S. Marine headquarters near Beirut airport that killed 230 American servicemen last month.

3 U.S. carriers expected

For a brief period this month a huge U.S. fleet including three aircraft carriers will be off the

coast of Lebanon, U.S. defence officials said.

They said the carrier Kennedy was in the Mediterranean headed toward Lebanon, where it will join the Eisenhower.

The Eisenhower is scheduled to be relieved from Lebanon duty by the Independence, which is on its way from taking part in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

For a short time before the Eisenhower starts back to the United States, three carriers with hundreds of warplanes, the huge battleship New Jersey, which is also on duty off Lebanon, and about 30 support ships will be in the region.



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat (left) gestures to reporters at a news conference Friday in Tripoli north Lebanon, where rebels opposed to his leadership are fighting loyalist forces (A.P. wirephoto)

Hassan leaves for U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for the United States Saturday on a brief working visit during which he will take part in a meeting of the Independent Commission on International Human Rights in New York. Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan co-chair the 25-member committee.

Following the New York meeting, Prince Hassan will go to Atlanta, Georgia, to attend a seminar organised by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter at Emory University. Mr. Carter extended

the invitation to Prince Hassan as well as other representatives from Arab countries concerned over the Middle East issue as well as a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh also left Amman Saturday with Prince Hassan to take part in the conference.

Israel has announced that it will boycott the conference because of the participation of the PLO. However, a number of Israeli university professors are expected to attend it.

Wazzan denounces Israeli measures

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan Saturday denounced tough security measures imposed by the Israeli army on southern Lebanon following a bomb attack which killed 46 people.

Speaking after a meeting in Beirut with security officials, Mr. Wazzan said: "We strongly protest against these measures... Lebanon insists on its sovereignty."

The Israeli-held south was isolated and nearly paralysed Saturday, with main roads blocked and Israeli troops enforcing a curfew in the port of Tyre, where an explosives-packed truck blasted an Israeli security headquarters Friday.

Israeli troops blocked the main coast road at their front line along the Awali River, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, with tanks and concrete blocks, a Reuters reporter in southern Lebanon said.

He said Israeli troops fired into the air when stranded people tried to ford the shallow Awali River on foot to reach the other side.

State-run Beirut Radio said the Israelis had forced out all the gendarmes' vehicles from the local government offices in Sidon, the main town in southern Lebanon.

The government offices in Sidon have been largely taken over by the Israelis since they invaded Lebanon in June last year, but a few gendarmes cars remained as a token of the Beirut government's near-vanished control over the south.

Waves of Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian guerrilla bases in the mountains east of Beirut Friday, Israeli officials, making clear they believed Syria was behind the blast, later repeated their warnings of retaliation.

A radical Palestinian guerrilla group, the Syrian- and Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), said in Damascus Saturday that a number of its fighters had been killed or wounded in Friday's Israeli air raids in Lebanon.

Marines hold service in Beirut, page 2

King pledges to pursue efforts to end PLO feud

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday pledged to pursue efforts to put an end to the inter-Palestinian fighting going on in north Lebanon and prevent the situation from deteriorating further, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The King said he was holding contacts with Arab leaders to safeguard the status and entity of the legitimate leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), "which is being exposed to attacks aimed at destroying its will and independence," Petra said.

"We want to preserve the PLO's independence in taking its own decisions and to prevent it from falling in the hands of those who want to use it as a tool for implementing their own purposes and objectives," Petra quoted the King as saying at a meeting with representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.

King Hussein said: "We in Jordan support the Palestinians and are willing to shoulder our responsibility side by side with them to regain their usurped homeland and to preserve their own identity."

"Palestinians and Jordanians have had long and common experience in confronting challenges, and we shall stand together to defend Jordan and work for the Palestine cause."

"We are pained to see the sufferings of the Palestinian people, and we are deeply distressed to see Arab weapons directed against Arabs and Palestinians," King Hussein said. "This confusion and divisions in the Arab ranks can only serve our enemies in their attempt to subvert the Arab Nation. Our united family is always ready to offer sacrifices and to meet the challenges and dangers for the sake of the Arab Nation and Arab causes," Petra quoted the King as saying.

The representatives of the refugee camps made speeches at their meeting with the King renewing allegiance and support for King Hussein and their total support for the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, the agency said.

They also voiced their backing to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which is "aimed at rescuing the Palestinian people and land," Petra added.

The representatives also condemned the Syrian- and Libyan-backed attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in north Lebanon as a "continuation to the massacres committed in the Sabra and Shatila camps."

They paid tribute to King Hussein's "nationalist stands and his firm backing for the legitimate Palestinian leadership in the face of dangers and conspiracies in Lebanon and also for his relentless efforts to serve the Palestinian cause," Petra added.

PLA cables King

On Saturday, King Hussein also received a cable from the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), stationed in Jordan, Col. Na'im Al Khatib, which expressed appreciation and deep gratitude for the King's "noble and courageous stand and his call for ending the bloodshed in Lebanon," Petra said.

"Palestinian blood is being shed in Lebanon by those who claim to be supporters of nationalism, unity and freedom, and who are now writing the last chapter of the Palestinian people," the cable said according to Petra.

Col. Khatib pledged to place his men under the command of King Hussein for liberating the usurped land and in the defence of the Arab Nation, the agency added.

Fateh leader praises Jordan's appeal

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior leader of the Palestinian Fateh commando movement and close adviser to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday expressed the Palestinian people's appreciation and deep gratitude for His Majesty King Hussein's appeal to Arab leaders to intervene and stop the feud in Fateh.

Hani Al Hassan, member of the Fateh Central Committee, who was received by the King Saturday at the Royal Court for discussions on the current situation in north Lebanon, where forces loyal to Mr. Arafat are under fierce attack by rebels believed to be backed by Syria and Libya, was talking to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The discussions were attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Mr. Hassan said he conveyed to the King the Palestinian people's appreciation for his appeal to Arab leaders Thursday in response to an urgent message from Mr. Arafat now in Tripoli, north Lebanon, Petra said.

Mr. Hassan, who arrived in Amman earlier from Tunis where he attended a meeting Friday night of the Fateh Central Committee, said that the PLO will continue consultations with Jordanian officials because "the conspiracy (behind the Fateh rebellion) is not aimed only at the Palestinians, but also at the unity between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples."

Mr. Hassan also expressed appreciation to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid who voiced support for the Palestinian people, and the French government, which the Fateh leader said, will make speedy moves in European and international forums to win for the Palestinians the right to self-determination in their homeland.

"For months we have been involved in the battle for Palestine and whoever is against Abu Ammar (Mr. Arafat) is in effect supporting the Israelis," Mr. Hassan was quoted as saying by Petra.

Another senior Palestinian leader, Yehoud Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fateh Central Committee, also visited Jordan recently. During the visit he held intensive talks with senior Jordanian officials on the situation in PLO. Palestinian sources said.

The commander of the first Army Corps on the northern front told the Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra Iran had thrown four regular army divisions and a revolutionary guards brigade into the battle.

Iraqi war communiques have said several thousand Iranians have been killed or captured, Iran has claimed territorial gains and the capture of several villages and mountain heights, while Iraq says it has groups of Iranian attackers besieged and facing death or surrender.

An Iraqi commander meanwhile was quoted as saying the latest Iranian attack, the third phase of an offensive launched two and a half weeks ago, was likely to go on for several days, despite huge losses suffered by the Iranians.

As heavy fighting continued around the Iraqi border town of Penjwin, Iraq said the elite presidential guard had volunteered to

go to the front, where Iran launched a fresh attack last Wednesday night.

The commandos, trained in guerrilla warfare, are normally responsible for internal security and guarding President Saddam Hussein. They have seen action before in the 37-month conflict, but informed sources in Baghdad said they had not been to the battlefield for a year.

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Andropov missing from Kremlin rally

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Yuri Andropov was missing Saturday from a line-up of the Soviet leadership at a Kremlin rally marking the 66th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Mr. Andropov's absence followed official reports that he had been unwell and appeared to confirm rumours that he was still in a poor state of health.

Mr. Andropov, 69, has not been seen in public for two months and speculation about his health intensified when he called off a pla-

nned state visit to Bulgaria last month.

A week ago the official media took the unusual step of referring to his condition when Mr. Andropov was quoted as saying he had been suffering from a chill.

The Kremlin rally marking the anniversary of the 1917 revolution is one of two such annual events at which the entire leadership traditionally appears in public.

Mr. Andropov's predecessor,

Leonid Brezhnev, was present at the meeting a year ago despite his frail state. The former leader died five days later.

The other eight Moscow-based members of the 11-man politburo were all present at the Kremlin meeting.

Konstantin Chernenko, 71, who rivalled Mr. Andropov for the leadership last year, led the group of senior party officials onto the stage at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses as the rally began.

MIDDLE EAST

Arafat vows to 'die hard'

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, fighting for his survival in northern Lebanon, has pledged to struggle to the end and to "die hard".

For the past two days shells have crashed onto positions of Palestinian guerrillas loyal to him and two Palestinian refugee camps near here, causing more than 500 casualties.

Mr. Arafat — who once commanded guerrillas throughout Lebanon — has been cornered into the two camps, far away from the Israeli battlefield, first by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and then by pressure from Syrian-backed rebels.

Palestinian rebels, who accuse Mr. Arafat of not taking a hard enough line with Israel and the United States, attacked his last strongholds in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat said Syrian and Libyan tanks and artillery also pumelled his forces, but on Thursday Syria vehemently denied it had joined the fighting.

"They're dipping their hands in the blood of our children and women," he told reporters. "They want to subvert us and control the Palestinian will, but we shall fight irrespective of the odds. We shall die hard. We shall not bow to Syria."

Security sources said the casualty toll in the first two days of fighting was probably much higher than 500.

However they said they had confirmed that at least 95 had died and 410 were wounded, and that of them 35 were killed and 150 wounded Friday.

Eyewitnesses said dozens of wounded civilians, including old men and women, were crowding hospitals — many of them Lebanese residents of nearby towns.

caught in the crossfire. State-run Lebanese television said the battles could prove to be decisive "with Lebanese civilians again paying the price."

Rebel forces closed in on loyalist positions, security sources said, capturing key positions on the slopes of strategic Mount Turbul, which overlooks most of the battle zone and the two Palestinian camps.

Friday's fighting had subsided by nightfall, but flames leapt into the sky from a shell-battered oil refinery near the Baddawi refugee camp.

Bourguiba demands action

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba called on all Arab states to intervene swiftly to stop fighting in northern Lebanon between supporters and opponents of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, the Tunisian news agency TAP said.

Mr. Bourguiba said Friday the fighting around Tripoli was weakening the Palestinian movement and seriously damaging Arab credibility.

The Tunisian president's statement appeared to be a response to Mr. Arafat's appeal to Arab, non-aligned and socialist heads of state to intervene to halt the latest outbreak of fighting between rival factions in the Fatah guerrilla group.

Arab League call

Arab League General Secretary Chadi Kibbi called for an im-



Yasser Arafat

mediate end to inter-Palestinian feuding saying it threatened the struggle for an independent Palestinian state.

Fighting between rival Palestinian factions in North Lebanon called for "a thinking pause on the part of all Palestinian officials," he said in a statement released by the League's London office.

It also called for "a concerted effort on the part of all Arab leaders," he added.

Dr. Kibbi called for an immediate end to what he called humiliating fratricidal fighting.

"What goes on today in north Lebanon is not only a serious blow to the progress of the Palestinian struggle, it is also a new factor in thwarting the Arab Nation's will and in diverting our friends and supporters throughout the world from any serious concern for the Palestinian question," he said.

If allowed to continue, it would pose "the gravest danger to the entire Arab cause at large and to the central Palestinian issue in particular," he added.

6 Palestinian prisoners die at Ansar camp

TEL AVIV (R) — Six Palestinians died when heavy trucks bulldozed areas in the Ansar detention camp in South Lebanon crushed a secret tunnel dug by the prisoners, the Israeli army spokesman announced Friday night.

Two other Palestinians were wounded when they refused to surrender after being discovered in another underground passage.

Israel is holding some 5,000 Palestinians captured in Lebanon and suspected of affiliation with Palestinian guerrilla organisations, with the intention of eventually exchanging them for eight Israelis held by the Palestinians since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year.

The spokesman said most of the prisoners had been transferred to temporary quarters while the main camp was being refitted for winter. In the operation, several escape tunnels dug by the inmates were discovered, the announcement said.

Egypt backs Arafat

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Saturday renewed its support for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, whose forces are fighting Palestinian rebels in north Lebanon.

"We support Yasser Arafat's legitimacy and appeal to all parties concerned to refrain from meddling in the Palestine Liberation Organisation's affairs," Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters.

Speaking after President Hosni Mubarak met senior aides, he said outside interference in PLO affairs and exploitation of differences within its ranks exposed the Palestine issue to grave dangers.

Marines hold service in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Marines and sailors mourned the death of more than 230 of their comrades, blown up in a suicide attack at Beirut airport on Oct. 23.

An eight-man company of Marines Friday fired a 21-gun salute, and a bugler from Charlie Company played "the taps," a moun-

Mr. Ali also deplored blast at an Israeli security headquarters in Tyre, 85 kilometres south of Beirut, in which at least 46 people were killed.

"Such actions are certainly bound to dangerously escalate tension in the region. We want quiet to prevail and spare the area from plunging into bloody conflicts," he said.

Mr. Ali said the PLO was facing "annihilation" in Tripoli.

Asked to comment on Mr. Arafat's accusations that Libyan and Syrian forces were backing PLO rebels, Mr. Ali said the PLO leader was at the battlefield and in a position to say which forces were encircling his troops.

ful bugle call.

The 30-minute service was held in front of the sandbagged building at the airport that serves as headquarters for the U.S. section of the Multi-National Peacekeeping Force in Beirut. Nearby were the ruins of the four-story destroyed building, in which the servicemen had been sleeping.



As fighting between pro-Arafat factions and Syrian and Libyan-backed forces against Yasser Arafat continued in north Lebanon, an oil refinery hit by shellfire spouts huge clouds of smoke (A.P. wirephoto).

Israel, smarting from Tyre bomb attack, threatens more retaliation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Saturday threatened more retaliatory strikes for Friday's bombing of an Israeli security headquarters in southern Lebanon as it buried victims of the blast.

Twenty-nine Israelis were among 46 people killed in the attack carried out by a truck packed with explosives in the city of Tyre, on the Mediterranean coast.

"We should be able to strike at whoever gains from an attack like this, and certainly at those without whom such an attack could not be carried out," the chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee said in an apparent reference to Syria.

"The place and time to strike will be our choice and by our means," Eliahu Ben-Elissar told the state radio.

Israeli planes twice bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets in Lebanon's central mountains some 25 kilometres from Beirut Friday. Lebanese radio stations reported that Syrian troops as well as Palestinians were killed in the air strikes.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens Friday night accused Syrian-supported guerrillas of perpetrating the bomb attack in Tyre and said Israel would strike back.

An Israeli official in Lebanon said that 17 Palestinian and Lebanese detainees were also killed in the explosion at the security headquarters. Thirty-two people were injured.

Funerals of five Israeli Druze, members of the paramilitary border police, were held in villages in northern Israel. The Druze religious leader, Sheikh Amin Tarif, said the bombing was "a barbaric act that does not bring peace any closer."

Mr. Arens appointed a commission to investigate how the explosives-laden truck penetrated Israeli security. The enquiry was focussing on whether the explosives came from south Lebanon or had been sent from the north across the Awali River bridges, the state radio reported.

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Lebanese politicians work on problems despite fresh violence

GENEVA (R) — The first stage of reconciliation talks among Lebanon's warring factions ended Friday as reports reached the country's leaders here of fresh violence at home.

Their decision to reconvene in Geneva on Nov. 14 was seen as a measure of the success of the talks, the broadest of their kind in eight years of civil war and factional violence in Lebanon.

"We've been living for years in awful stress and agony. Many thought that those at this conference would never have met together again," veteran Sunni Muslim leader Saeb Salam told reporters at the close of Friday's session.

Proof that the violence was not yet over, despite the apparent progress made in Geneva, came at the start of Friday's discussions with news of the bomb attack on an Israeli base in south Lebanon and Israel's retaliatory aid raids against central towns.

The nine factional leaders discussed the latest Lebanese violence which has also affected north Lebanon where rival Palestinian factions have clashed in and around the port of Tripoli.

A final communiqué said the talks were characterised by national responsibility and frankness and had achieved a number of results, including:

— A mandate for President Amin Gemayel to travel to foreign capitals to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli troops

— A decision to reinforce the security committee that is charged with maintaining a ceasefire in Lebanon

— The formation of a committee to discuss constitutional reforms and report back to the reconvened talks on Nov. 14.

Conference sources said reinforcement of the security committee was part of paving the way for the deployment of Italian and Greek troops to monitor the ceasefire between rival factions in the Shouf Mountains.

For the first time since the conference opened on Monday, the president and opposition Druze leader Walid Junblatt met privately after the close of the talks to discuss general political issues, conference sources said.

U.S.-Iran crisis exists, Reagan says

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, on the fourth anniversary of the Iranian takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran, said a crisis still existed between the United States and Iran.

"The crisis between the United States and Iran which began in 1979 has eased, but it has not been fully resolved," Mr. Reagan said in a statement Friday extending emergency presidential economic powers regarding Iran. The powers lapse each year unless extended.

Former President Jimmy Carter used this authority to freeze Iranian assets in the United States and ban trade with Iran when American hostages were seized at the embassy.

The sanctions were lifted when the hostages were released on Jan. 20, 1981 and a joint tribunal was established to resolve claims of U.S. citizens and companies against Iran.

Mr. Reagan said the tribunal was making progress in settling the claims.

His spectacular success in handling the economy went sour when the country's brokerage houses collapsed, unable to withstand fierce free-interest competition sparked by Mr. Oza's policies which left some 200,000 angry people holding worthless deposit certificates.

Ex-general Turgut Sunalp

Turgut Sunalp, leader of one of three new parties contesting the

Clearly approving the image, Mr. Sunalp usually goes on to stress his commitment to maintaining tough internal security to keep up the battle against political violence begun by the military government which seized power in the 1980 coup.

Once deputy chief of staff, 66-year-old Mr. Sunalp knows President Kenan Evren and the other ruling generals well and political sources say he had their full backing when he founded the NDP last April after a ban on all politicking was lifted.

Needet Caip, virtually unknown four months ago in Turkey, has shot to prominence as leader of the Social Democratic Populist Party.

He has concentrated on "the poor, the jobless and the discouraging economic situation" and says his party will give priority to labour-intensive sectors to fight unemployment, which is currently about 20 per cent of the working population.

Opinion polls put the populists in second place behind ex-economy chief Turgut Oza's Motherland Party and ahead of former Gen. Turgut Sunalp's Nationalist Democracy Party.

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Evren signals preference for ex-general as Turkish parties wind up campaign

ANKARA (R) — The three parties allowed to contest Sunday's Turkish general elections wound up their campaigns Saturday following a speech by President Kenan Evren outlining the military regime's preferred outcome.

As party leaders made final television appeals and public appearances, Turks privately debated what effect Gen. Evren's intervention in a broadcast Friday night might have on polling.

Gen. Evren signalled the military regime's preference for the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) of retired Gen. Turgut Sunalp.

The party was shown to be lagging badly behind its two rivals before opinion polls were barred this week.

Gen. Evren said voters should be careful to choose a party which would continue on the same path as the military government, which took power in a coup in September 1980.

In particular, he said, the battle against political violence, which almost paralysed Turkey before the 1980 coup, must be kept up.

Political analysts said the speech was a clear indication to voters that the military's preferred party was the NDP.

The NDP, which the analysis said was backed by the regime from the start, has made a commitment to continue present government policies its main election platform.

Gen. Evren also made an oblique attack on the leader of the Conservative Motherland Party, former economy chief Turgut Oza, who the polls indicated had built up a strong lead over Gen. Sunalp and the third party, the moderately leftist Populist Party of ex-bureaucrat Necdet Caip.

In a reference to Mr. Oza's claim to have engineered Turkey's recovery from near bankruptcy during his running of economy from 1979 to 1982, Gen. Evren said those who claimed sole responsibility for such successes were distorting the facts.

Conservatives, rightists, populists vie for power

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are profiles of the three main contenders in Sunday's Turkish elections, to be held after three years of military rule.

Economist Turgut Oza

ANKARA (R) — Turgut Oza, who saved Turkey from bankruptcy in 1979 only to resign in 1982 over a series of financial problems, is the opinion polls' favourite to win Sunday's general election as head of the Conservative Motherland Party.

Mr. Oza started his working life as an electrical engineer, became an economist, a World Bank official, Turkey's chief of state planning with economic responsibility and survived the 1980 military coup to become deputy premier.

He resigned in 1982 following a series of crashes in the financial sector resulting from his free-interest rate, monetarist policies but bounced back to found the Motherland Party, one of only three parties allowed by the ruling military to contest the weekend elections.

His spectacular success in handling the economy went sour when the country's brokerage houses collapsed, unable to withstand fierce free-interest competition sparked by Mr. Oza's policies which left some 200,000 angry people holding worthless deposit certificates.

Ex-general Turgut Sunalp

Turgut Sunalp, leader of one of three new parties contesting the

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TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 730, 1413 KHz	6600 Newsweek 06:30 The English Air 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Flinders and Swann 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 News for the Asking 09:30 World News 09:45 News about Britain 09:55 From Our Own Correspondent 10:30 A Memorial Service 10:50 Recording of the Week 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:30 World News 11:35 British Press Review 11:45 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:40 World News 12:45 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half Omelette 14:00 Play of the Week 14:10 World News 14:15 Commentary 14:25 Good Books 15:30 Changing to the Wreckage 15:45 The Saudi Jones Request Show 16:30 Fire in the City 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 From the Promenade 17:30 Concert 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 From our Own Correspondent 18:30 World Phone-In 18:35 Financial Review 19:00 World News 19:05 Meridian 19:30 Financial Review 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Quote, Unquote 21:00 Piled Paper 21:15 Radio 22:00 World News 22:05 Science in Action 22:15 Letter from America 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 At Home With... 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:40 At Home With... 23:55 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 24:05 Commentary 24:15 Letter from America 24:30 Detective
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00 French Programme	
19:00 News in French	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:30 News in Arabic	
20:30 Comedy: Yes Minister	
21:10 Weekly Series: The Citadel	
22:00 News in English	
22:15 Best Seller	
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 95.60 KHz, SW	
07:00 Morning Show	
07:30 News Bulletin	
08:00 Morning Show	
08:30 Morning Show	
09:00 Morning Show	
09:30 Morning Show	
10:00 Morning Show	
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24:00 Morning Show	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
Paintings, sculptures and ceramics by Paul Pantano, at the Alia Art Gallery.	"Contemporary British Poets" and "Concerning Britain" at the British Council.
FILM	
"Les Grandes Gueules" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	American Centre 44371
British Council 41520	British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009	Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	Haya Arts Centre 665195
Haya Arts Centre 665195	Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251	Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Minitarab, Jabal Lowlabeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) St. John Church, Tel. 24590.	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lowlabeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331.	Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71331.	International Church (Inter-denominational) near Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
PRAYER TIMES	
06:30 (Sunrise) Shariq	07:00 Dhur
11:30 Ash	16:43 Maghreb
18:00 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where a should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:00	Cairo (EA)
09:00	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Damascus (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:45	Cairo (EA)
11:30	Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)
11:40	Kuwait (KAC)
11:50	Jeddah (SV)
12:00	Cairo (RJ)
12:00	Baghdad (RJ)
17:00	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:25	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Madrid, Rome (RJ)
18:00	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:05	Cairo (EA)
20:20	Athens (OA)
20:35	Zurich, Beirut, Damascus (SR)
21:00	London (BA)
21:00	Damascus (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:00	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:30	Beirut (RJ)
06:40	Damascus, Frankfurt (RJ)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (EA)
09:05	Beirut (ME)
09:15	Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:10	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:25	Cairo (EA)
12:35	Tripoli (LN)
15:40	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Baghdad (IA)
16:30	Jeddah (SV)
19:30	Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)
19:40	Jeddah (RJ)
19:40	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
19:45	Damascus (RJ)

19:50

19:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Cairo (RJ)
21:05	Cairo (EA)
21:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:30	Bangkok (RJ)
21:40	Baghdad, London (BA)
02:05	Cairo (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in fils

Belgian franc	687	68.4
Dutch guilder	123.1	123.87
Egyptian guinea	330	334.6
French franc	45.4	45.7
Irqai dirr	393.3	401.6
Italian lire (for 100)	22.8	23
Japanese yen (for 100)	155.6	156.5
Kuwaiti dirr	1263.3	1267.3
Lebanese lira	71.1	71.9
Omani rial	1007.5	1075
Qatari riyal	100.8	101.6
Saudi riyal	106.1	106.5
Swedish crown	46.7	47
Swiss franc	162.8	170.8
Syrian riyal	58.9	59.7
UAE dirham	100.4	101.6
U.K. sterling pound	548.5	551.8
U.S. dollar	364.2	370.5
W. German mark	138.7	139.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with unseasonably moderate winds. Probably there will be scattered showers. A drop in temperature is expected. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate to fresh winds and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman	12/21
Aqaba	18/26
Deserts	13/27
Jordan Valley	15/25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24.6, Aqaba 28.4. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

Anani opens labour exchange course

AMMAN (J.T.) — Most of Jordan's 600,000 strong work force has until recently been employed in Arab countries especially in the Gulf region, according to Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani.

He said that the migration of Jordanian workers has created an uneasy situation in the local Jordanian labour market and in some cases left big gaps. However, he continued, Jordan, out of its belief in productive and cooperative relations with other Arab states, continues to bear such sacrifices by extending all possible assistance.

Dr. Anani was addressing a training course on employment and labour exchange information which opened in Amman Saturday. The 16-day course is organized by the Tangier-based Arab Employment Agency (AEA) formed by the Arab Labour Org-

anisation (ALO) and was attended by 30 participants from 10 Arab countries.

In his speech to the participants, Dr. Anani said that the Arab Nation suffers from the continuing importation of foreign-made commodities and called for the finding of ways to remedy the situation through common Arab economic action.

The Amman Arab summit tried to find ways of overcoming production problems in the Arab World by recommending that rich Arab states import workers from countries with manpower surpluses and in return offer these countries financial assistance, Dr. Anani said.

Cooperation among Arab states in this field was and still is a necessity in order to achieve economic integration, he added.

AEA Director, Dr. Al Rashidi Al Ghizwani, told the opening session that the training course offers the participants the chance of identifying Arab achievements in various spheres.

Developing nations must plan and develop their human resources if they want to achieve any prosperity and progress, he said. According to Dr. Al Ghizwani, the AEA has been engaged in the organising of courses to pinpoint the problems confronting manpower planners and ways of developing human resources.

The participants will hear lectures by specialists on planning and developing human resources, concepts of employment, vocational training programmes, the use of modern technology in relation to human resources and other related topics.



Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas (fourth from right) and Touma Yaghmum (to his right), manager of the Herman Smith company's operations in Jordan, Saturday sign an agreement for design and administrative work on the building of three new hospitals in Jordan (Petra photo)

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U.S. firm awarded hospital contract

By A Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The U.S. based Herman Smith Associates International company Saturday signed a JD 385,000 contract with the Ministry of Health to provide functional designs and project administration for three hospitals to be built in Jordan.

Under the terms of the contract, Herman Smith will also provide equipment listing and will advise on management systems, procedural, manual and job descriptions in addition to the budget control of the projects.

The design and administration work, which will be completed in 20 months, are for a 200-bed hos-

pital in Karak, a 100-bed hospital in Tafila, southern Jordan and a 100-bed hospital in Ajloun in the north.

The contract was signed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas and the general manager of the Herman Smith Amman office, Mr. Touma Yaghmum.



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani (centre platform) Saturday delivers the opening address to the training course here on the pan-Arab exchange of labour information (Petra photo)

Celebration marks October Revolution

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society Saturday held a celebration to mark the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution in the USSR. On the occasion, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik N. Nishanov delivered a speech, in which he outlined the achievements of the Socialist revolution and the Soviet Union's position on the international situation. He also reaffirmed his country's support for an international conference on the Middle East. "With the participation on equal basis of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation", and condemned Israel's aggression against the Arabs. Following are major excerpts from the ambassador's address:

"Today we mark the National Day of the peoples of the Soviet Union — the 66th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The significance of the October Revolution for fortunes of mankind is considerable and high.

"One can state, that no other event in the world history had such deep and lasting consequences for mankind as the socialist revolution in the USSR. It was a turning-point in the history of mankind which put the beginning for radical changes that since then have influenced the whole world.

"After the victory of the October Revolution, within the life of one generation, the social and economic working conditions and welfare of our peoples have changed greatly.

"The Soviet economy is now comprehensively developed in giant scales. It makes possible to fulfill great economic programmes, in spite of the so-called sanctions of many kinds.

The achievements of the Soviet Union in science, techniques, training of high-skilled workers as well as the whole system of peoples' education are impressive.

"This year's celebration of the revolution takes place in an atmosphere of a considerably tense international situation. In statements made by General Secretary of the Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party Yuri Andropov, and in his answers to the questions of Pravda newspaper, a realistic analysis of the present international situation was given. He has exposed adventurist plans of arms race and presented constructive proposals aimed at reducing and preventing threat of nuclear catastrophe.

"The Soviet Union consistently and firmly pursues the policy of preserving and strengthening of peace. Our country consistently stands for relaxation of international tension, for curbing the arms race and widening cooperation between states. Together with fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union, on the international arena advances and defends businesslike programmes of disarmament, complex of certain measures of how to liquidate military threat. We present constructive proposals with the help of which it could be possible to unleash tight knots of the most dangerous and sharp problems, to secure a decisive turn to improvement of international situation.

"New wide-scale initiatives have been laid down by the Soviet Union at the current U.N. General Assembly session. These initiatives include proposals to condemn, unconditionally and positively, nuclear arsenals in quantitative and qualitative respects, to undertake measures for preventing militarisation of space.

"In Geneva the Soviet Union's position opens practical possibility to achieve a just and honest agreement for which the peoples are looking forward. In realisation of our proposals in Europe, there would have been a reliable obstacle to new medium-range nuclear arms, and those available would have been reduced in number considerably, so that the Soviet Union wouldn't have one missile, one plane, nor one warhead more than those available in NATO arsenals.

"The Soviet Union's approach to international problems is based on common sense, realism, deep responsibility for the fortunes of nations and meets the interests of mankind. Because of the nature of socialism we don't and can't have military industrial complex, which benefits from the arms race, as well as we have no theories of military superiority and imposing one's own rules.

"Nowadays millions of people, deeply understanding the threat of war, join their efforts for the sake of life on Earth. The peace movement became the great event in the life of different countries. The material factor of world policies, strikes, collections of signatures, marches, working sessions reflect the inflexible will of peoples to live in peace.

"Reasonable sense, reality and consistency characterise Soviet policy in the Middle East. The Soviet Union undeviatingly stands for the liquidation of the repercussions of Israeli aggression, supports the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state. We stand for a just and comprehensive settlement, for calling of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation on equal basis of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"These days we witness confrontation of two tendencies in the Middle East. The first one is aimed at escalation of aggression, military dictate and stirring up tension, at suppression of national liberation struggle of Arab peoples. The second one, which withstands it, is the tendency for a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis, for strengthening of solidarity and joint actions of Arab peoples for their national interests. The Soviet Union's policy enhances precisely this process."

Mrs. Luce visits Salt deaf school

SALT (J.T.) — The wife of the visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mrs. Rose Luce, Saturday visited the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf.

Mrs. Luce, who was accompanied by the wife of the British ambassador in Amman.

Mrs. Luce was briefed by the institution's Director Brother Andrew, on the institute's activities and also toured its various sections. Mr. Luce and his wife arrived in Jordan via the King Hussein Bridge on Thursday afternoon at the beginning of a four-day visit to Jordan.

Ministry accord settles Zarqa labour dispute

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Labour Ministry has successfully clinched an agreement that settles a labour dispute between the Household Appliances Manufacturing Company in Zarqa and the Union of General Service Workers over the dismissal of 71 workers last month.

An agreement, signed at the Labour Ministry Saturday, provides for the company to pay the wages of the dismissed workers until Dec. 15 with this period acting as notice to the workers for dismissal. The company pledges to re-employ the dismissed workers if the situation of the company improves and to continue to employ the remaining 50 workers unless compelled to take further action due to unforeseen circumstances.

Also, the Ministry of Labour under the agreement pledges to find work for the dismissed workers through its employment offices.

The signing of the agreement was done in the presence of Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

Earlier the president of the Union of General Services Worker Mohammad Al Qasem, was quoted as saying that the workers were made redundant illegally because of their demands to improve their financial and working conditions, and to enjoy the legal rights of workers at the company.

The workers earn between JD 65 and JD 95 a month.

Cocktails, candles and Coward

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tuesday, November 8, will see the first of three performances of Noel Coward's celebrated comedy "Hay Fever" at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Produced by the well known star of British theatre, television and radio, Derek Nimmo, the cast includes the great comic talents of Moira Lister and Patrick Cargill. The present production of the play opened originally in Hong Kong in August of this year, where it received rave reviews. This was prompted partly by the very professional performances of the actors (in what seems to be a very simple play with its small cast and one set but which in fact is as Coward himself knew "far and away one of the most difficult plays to perform that I have ever encountered"), partly by the play itself which is still as fresh and entertaining as when it was first performed in 1925, and partly by the ambience, an unusual one and one which the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel hopes to simulate. Especially for the occasion the ballroom at the hotel is being converted into a playhouse, with full theatre lighting, stage and curtains being installed so that people can experience all the excitement of a real theatre atmosphere with the added advantage of being able to enjoy cocktails and a four-course candle-lit dinner before the curtain rises.

"Hay Fever" is the play that set the seal on Coward's reputation. Written in 1924, he finished it in about three days, a feat which he says "seemed to excite gossip-writers inordinately". At first Coward was not terribly impressed with it, "an odd sensation for me as in those days I was almost always enchanted with everything I wrote". Still he offered the play to Marie Tempest, the then queen of fashionable comedy on Shaftesbury Avenue and after some hesitation, she accepted, ins-

isting that Coward direct it himself. The play, a comedy of bad manners which starts with the arrival of four guests invited independently by different members of the Bliss family for a weekend in their country house, ran for 337 performances and Coward became the second playwright in English history (Somerset Maugham had been the first in 1908) to have his name outside four West End theatres at the same time. He was 25 years old.

In his review of the play at that time, James Agate wrote "as a piece of brilliant, impudent and sustained foolery the play is a very pleasant entertainment and well enough 'made to delight a Frenchman'. Despite being extraordinarily well-constructed, 'Hay Fever' does not however have a plot, a fact which more than a little worried the cast back in 1925. But it does abound with characteristic examples of Coward's wit. 'You should wash darling, really it is so bad for the skin to leave things lying about on it' and with the essence of good comedy writing which is when perfectly ordinary phrases such as 'just fancy', by virtue of their context, achieve greater laughs than the most literary epigrams.

Moira Lister first appeared in a

Coward play "Present Laughter" together with the author in 1947, since which time she has acted in a number of others, the most recent being the memorable production of "Marquise". She was awarded the Variety Club of Great Britain Silver Heart Award for the Best Stage Actress of the year for her performance in "Move Over Mrs. Markham", a play which subsequently toured the dinner theatre circuit. Miss Lister has just finished a year's run with the co-star of "Hay Fever", Patrick Cargill in "Key for Two", a play which was nominated as the best comedy of the year.

Patrick Cargill last appeared in dinner theatre playing Agatha Christie's famous detective Hercule Poirot in "Black Coffee". He first starred in the West End in "Boeing Boeing", appearing for 1,500 performances. Like Moira Lister, he is no stranger to Coward and played Charles Condomine in the last West End revival of "Billie's Spirit" at London's Globe Theatre.

The play is directed by Roger Redfern and the costumes and designs are by Terry Parsons who has just received rave notices for his designs for the musical "Singing in the Rain" which has just opened in London.

Tourism meeting to open

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 15th International Congress for Tourism Experts and Helmsmen of tourism will open in Amman on Monday, Nov. 7, according to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Speakers from eight countries will address the seven-day congress which is sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nowar will be

the honorary president of the congress and will also deliver the speech of welcome Monday.

The congress will be held in the conference hall of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The official topics to be discussed during the congress will include: "Tourism as bridge to freedom and friendship"; "the importance of the press in tourism"; "tourism as a bearer of currency, culture and common well being"; and several other topics.

Chocolate expiry date application turned down

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of standardisation and metrology at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Sala Eldin Taha said that a technical committee comprising representatives from the Ministries of Health, Supply and Industry and Trade have refused an application to extend the expiry date of chocolates marketed in metal or glass

containers to two years from the present limit of one year. The expiry date for biscuits in metal or glass boxes will remain at a maximum of one and a half years while biscuits in carton boxes will stay at one year as specified in the list of Jordanian standardisations according to a story in Al Rai newspaper.

Military court sentences drug smugglers, robbers

AMMAN (Petra) — Several Jordanians have been sentenced by a military court to imprisonment and heavy fines for drug smuggling, committing robbery and other crimes.

A statement issued Saturday said that Basel Mohammad Salim will be placed in a juvenile delinquents reformatory school for five years. Anwar Rashid will be imprisoned for 15 years with hard labour along with Na'il Abu Al Inein and Khalil Al Haddad, while Isma'il Al Haloul will serve 12 years with hard labour for committing robbery and other related crimes in collusion.

Also Mustafa Attiyeh will serve a sentence of eight years and will pay a JD 3,000 fine. Muir Tawfiq was sentenced in absentia to a life sentence with hard labour and a fine of JD 5,000 and Nabil Al Najd was given a similar sentence for hashish trafficking.

The court also sentenced Ibrahim Jaber, Habib Rashid Jaber and Majed Khadoud to five years with hard labour and the payment of JD 3,000 each for possessing and trafficking in drugs.

The military governor has upheld the sentences.

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COME TO THINK OF IT

By Ibrahim Abu Nab

A promise to look forward to

THERE is, I am sure, a lot to be read in His Majesty King Hussein's press interview given to the Kuwaiti daily Al-Siyassah and published simultaneously by all Jordanian newspapers yesterday. The question of Palestine is undoubtedly at the heart of it all.

This may seem surprising to many who look at things with different angles, inclinations or preoccupations. One may not blame the busy editor of a newspaper who, while searching for a lead, hits upon Abu Nidal and the attempts of his misguided group against Jordanian diplomats, or the other editor who opened his coverage of the interview with the King's doubts about the hol-

ding of the forthcoming Arab summit.

As I said, one could take his choice and read in the interview what he likes. For my own personal angle, I would have led the story with the bit on the elections. After all, what more joyful thing would be in this bleak night of Arab autocracy than to see the hung Jordanian Parliament coming unstuck and the still picture animated again? What more important or significant thing could there be than participation with representation?

But one has to read correctly and see matters in their proper perspective, regardless of one's own slant.

That is why I see Palestine at the heart of it. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) plight, present plight and missed opportunities, are the trigger. For the Jordanian Parliament could not have been hung without the 1974 Rabat summit's resolution to consider the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It was as if the key to Jordanian political life itself was handed to the PLO without first making sure that it could retrieve on its own that part of Jordan which had been lost to the enemy in the June war of 1967.

Personally, again I could not see why the normal political life of Jordan should be ar-

rested and made dependent upon an unrealistic appraisal of the international legal aspects of the problem.

The late Abdullah Rimawi, who died while attending a National Consultative Council (NCC) session as a member, was perhaps the wisest of us all and the most patriotic and brave. While willing to recognise the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he could not see why that should stand in the way of Jordan's retrieving its lost West Bank. After all, not all Palestinians were in the West Bank. There were at least 600,000 of them in Israel "proper". Was the sole legitimacy of the PLO's

representation then confined to the West Bank and Gaza? And why? And what about the more than three million Palestinians scattered everywhere?

This may now sound as something of the past. But it is not, if you read the King's statements to Al-Siyassah. The journalist who interviewed him read deep pain in his face. It is not surprising. It reflects the pain that we all suffer now especially when we see the "sole legitimacy" of the PLO being undermined and bombarded, ironically, by none other than its former "greater" advocates. What did they want and what do they want now?

The Palestinian people, the PLO, Jordan and all of us may have grown wiser through all the suffering that we have gone through together. We all have, at one time or another, committed mistakes of our own, each according to his light. But enough is enough.

Come to think of it, this is my own analysis of what the King said yesterday, not only to the Jordanian and Palestinian people but to the Arab system at large, and hence the choice of the Kuwaiti medium.

The Jordanian warning to the Arabs, however, is not full of threats but of promise and kind advice from a wise monarch.

King shows the way

IN his interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassah, published in the Jordan Times yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein did not conceal his bitterness about the situation in the Arab World. The West Bank and Gaza are being irretrievably colonised by the Israelis, while the Arabs fight amongst themselves aimlessly. Iraq is being left alone to defend itself and the eastern flank of the Arab World, with hundreds of lives lost and cities destroyed everyday. Syria is pre-occupied with attempts to replace the legitimate Palestinian leadership with another under its control, massacring scores of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians in the process. South Lebanon remains under Israeli occupation, and the rest of the country suffers from all kinds of other, equally dangerous, problems.

The picture is indeed bleak, and bitterness becomes inevitable in such a case. But that is not the point. The important thing is that King Hussein is not the man to give up — and Jordan will not either.

The King outlined in the interview a programme of action that is worthy of consideration not only by Arab leaders but by every conscientious Arab citizen as well, especially at the current stage.

First, it is no longer useful to insist on unanimous decisions on the Arab level, simply because any one country can veto any one decision it dislikes. The opinion of the majority has to prevail, if we are to get things done from now on. The same principle should also apply to the Palestinians.

Second, silence by the Arabs on atrocities and misdeeds committed by certain groups should no longer be tolerated. The situation we are in now is the product of Arab silence on a number of dangerous issues. This practice must not be allowed to continue, and something must be done to reverse the slide right away.

Third, inter-Arab relations have to be conducted in accordance with the Arab League Charter and conventions. Otherwise what is the point of having them in the first place?

The King did not stop at outlining these three points. He went on to emphasise the dangers inherent in policies pursued by some Arabs, namely the Syrians, on the questions of the Iran-Iraq war, the PLO split, Lebanon and the slow partitioning of the Arab World, warning against the dire consequences of these actions against the Arabs in particular and this region generally.

But the King also made it a point to assure Jordan of its strength, and his intention to make it even stronger. At a time when not everything is all right, Jordan would move to build its internal strength, protect its security and stability and return to parliamentary life, while keeping its Arab commitments as good as they have ever been.

This is the right thing to do.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al-Ra'i: Jordan's position stated clearly

IN HIS interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassah, King Hussein presented a clear picture of Jordan's attitude toward the current Arab developments and the consequences of the present events. He said that, in the absence of a strong unified Arab stand, the Arab Nation has failed to put an end to its internal conflicts, differences among Arab states and dangers threatening the future of the Arab World.

Israel has exploited the lack of an Arab unified stand and, in destroying Lebanon, got away with an agreement which serves its own interests. Syria for her part played the Palestinian card and still is doing so while the Iraq-Iran war has been permitted to continue unabated. Despite all this, Jordan continues to play a constructive role in the Middle East and has sought to achieve Arab solidarity by maintaining contacts with Arab countries and their leaders including Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. Jordan has also made it clear that:

- It cannot agree that any Arab state should be allowed to direct the fate and activities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is now facing the prospect of liquidation.
- Jordan will not serve as a substitute for Palestine — the natural homeland for the Palestinian people.
- It will not link itself to any alliances with the super powers because it seeks to win the friendship of all nations.
- Being a country that separates Israel with its ambitious designs in the Arab world from the oil-rich Arab states, Jordan will continue to honour its commitments towards all the Arab countries.

Al-Dustour: King articulates Arab concern

DURING the interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassah, King Hussein pointed out the dangers that threaten the Arab Nation and in particular the present threat against the PLO. He called on all Arab states to honour their commitments to the resolutions taken at the Arab summit in Rabat and warned of the danger inherent in finding a substitute for the present PLO leadership that receives its orders from one Arab state or another. Disregarding to the summit's resolutions has resulted in the tragedies that have plagued the Arab Nation and allowed Arab solidarity to flounder. In the absence of a unified Arab stand, the Arabs have not been able to put an end to the Gulf war nor have they been able to stop the conflict in Lebanon.

Perhaps the King has expressed the feelings of all Arab citizens when he said that if the present situation is allowed to continue, there will be more tragedies and further sufferings. The King also voiced all the Arabs' sadness and deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Arab World and its continuous internal conflicts. Arab leaders are now called on to put all their cards on the table at the summit in Riyadh and to talk freely and frankly about their problems with a view to finding lasting solutions and strengthening their stand.

Sawt Al-Shaab: Back in right perspective

JORDAN, WHICH has suffered as a result of Zionist aggression and constant Israeli threats, has been facing numerous economic problems partly caused by the failure of certain Arab countries to fulfil their financial commitment to Jordan in accordance with the resolutions adopted at Arab summits. Despite that, Jordan has been able to overcome many of the obstacles in the way of its development and, by 1985, the country will achieve self-sufficiency.

Jordan, which forms a barrier before the Israel's enemy thus preventing it from reaching the oil rich regions, has been of late the aim of evil propaganda from Israel and other sources that aim at undermining its internal front. Israel has been calling for a homeland for the Palestinians in Jordan and has been fabricating rumours about a Jordanian rapid deployment force with the hope of damaging Jordan's prestige in the Arab World and creating a bad image of Jordan in the region. King Hussein's interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper was aimed at putting things in their right perspective.

Syrian army gets updated defences

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

DAMASCUS — Every one of Syria's state-controlled newspapers ran the same photograph on page one this week — a grey blur that looked like a darkroom accident but was actually a brand-new Soviet missile in flight. Somewhere in Syria, defence Minister Mustafa Tlas has been supervising another test firing of the country's stock of Soviet-made rockets.

The publicity given to the exercises reflects new political and military confidence among Syria's armed forces since fresh arms deliveries from Moscow and significant changes in tactical and strategic thinking, according to Western diplomats here.

For weeks, the state radio and press have loudly proclaimed the message that Syria can defend itself against any "U.S.-Zionist aggression."

After a bruising from Israel in the air war over Lebanon last year, Syria has put more faith in missile and air defence technology and less in its squadrons of Mig fighters, diplomats believe.

They say that Syria has also overhauled its rigid Soviet-model army command structure to increase efficiency and speed up command decisions, areas in which the Syrian military have historically lagged behind their Israeli adversaries.

Syria's push to update and strengthen its armed forces stems from the belief that it faces a series of security threats from Israeli forces on its flank in southern Lebanon. Israeli 175-millimetre artillery is within range of the outskirts of Damascus itself. Syria has shifted troops away from the Golan Heights front, the traditional road to the capital, to face the potential threat.

That is why the Syrian government places such a high priority on getting the warring Lebanese factions to repudiate the troop withdrawal agreement signed by Israel and Lebanon last May.

Syria entered Lebanon in 1976 at the request of the then Lebanese government and is determined to keep some 40,000 men there until Israel withdraws unconditionally.

Backing up Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam's tough-talking diplomacy is a formidable and replenished arsenal of Soviet weaponry.

With the weaponry are between 5,000 and 6,000 Soviet personnel. Western diplomats estimate. They say all the losses suffered

by Syrian ground and air forces last year in Lebanon have been made good.

The U.S. administration recently expressed concern over reported deliveries of new Soviet SS-21 missiles to Syria.

In fact, according to Western diplomats here, the SS-21s are symbolic Moscow's commitment to Syria but do not give it any new edge over Israel.

The SS-21s complement the older Frog missiles and have a much shorter range than Syria's Scud-type surface-to-surface missiles.

Of greater significance is the new interlocking air defence system of Sam-5 missiles located at sites near the northern industrial town of Homs and Dummar, east of Damascus.

Western diplomats say that the sites are manned by Soviet personnel and ringed by a protective umbrella of smaller sites housing other Sam missile variants.

The Sam-5s can hit Israeli warplanes flying over northern Israel and, electronically interlocked with their sister models, are hard to knock out.

After Israel's 1982 attack on Syrian Sam-6 missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, Western diplomats believe there are no major missile systems deployed there.

Nevertheless, in the analysis of Western diplomats, Syria has taken an intriguing step towards an overwhelmingly missile-based set of defence tactics.

Its Sam-2, Sam-3 and Sam-5 missile installations overlap in covering wide defence areas such as an entire military region or an air defence sector.

Syria's other models, the Sam-8, the shoulder-held Sam-7 and the vehicle-mounted Sam-9 provide cover and support for units such as an army division.

Yet Moscow has brought Syria's stock of Migs back to its pre-summer 1982 level of over 400 combat aircraft, all piloted by Syrians but with Soviet instructors.

The newer Mig-25, a high-altitude interceptor known to NATO as "Foxbat" is the top performer of the updated force. Western diplomats say.

Meanwhile, the army, estimated to number some 170,000 troops, is busily conscripting more men to fill two entirely new divisions, they add.

There is compulsory military service in Syria. Many of the country's youth are now being called up immediately on reaching the required age of 18 and the standard 30-month draft is also being extended by six months for many men.

Reagan's crusade heading eastwards



By Ralph Harris
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Barring anew international crisis, President Reagan will visit Japan and South Korea next week to reaffirm U.S. ties with two vital Asian allies.

Mr. Reagan's first trip to the region comes on the heels of events that shook his administration and the world in the space of 48 hours last week — the death of at least 224 American Marines in a suicidal bombing near Beirut followed by the U.S. invasion of Grenada in the Caribbean.

U.S. officials said the trip was going ahead despite the turmoil because all that can be done after the Beirut disaster has been done and the Grenada operation "was virtually over."

In any case, they said, postponement of the visit was unthinkable except in the event of a dire emergency even though the Asian trip had been curtailed with the cancellation of visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

Mr. Reagan's visit to Japan carries overtones of friction over economic disputes despite the close political and security relationship between Tokyo and Washington.

U.S. officials said they did not know if Mr. Reagan would seek quick action by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on complaints about Japan's economic policies or would tread softly and stress cooperation in other fields.

But officials briefing reports on the trip have said Japan must act now to resolve disputes. "We have a very deep relationship, but it is beset by serious problems," one said.

For example, Mr. Reagan was urged last week by 15 senators to seek bigger orders for U.S. telecommunications equipment.

In Seoul, Mr. Reagan was expected to renew Washington's pledge to "defend South Korea against threats from the Communist north." Some 40,000 U.S. troops are based in South Korea.

Mr. Reagan is to arrive in Seoul two months after a South Korean airliner was shot down in Soviet space and only weeks after the killing of several South Korean officials in a bomb explosion in Burma apparently aimed at President Chun Doo Hwan, who was there on a visit.

The Burma bomb blast was followed by what U.S. officials called "circumstantial evidence that North Koreans were involved, and threats against Reagan's personal safety in radio broadcasts from the North."

But one official said there was no fear about Mr. Reagan's safety because security arrangements by President Chun's government "inspire confidence" in the White House.

Mr. Reagan is to underline the 33rd anniversary of the start of the three-year Korean war, in which the United States was involved in support of the South, by visiting the demilitarised zone (DMZ) dividing North and South.

Armies face each other across the DMZ, and the 600,000-strong South Korean armed forces have been on heightened alert since the Oct. 9 Burma explosion.

U.S.-Japanese economic disputes mainly involve complaints that Japan has erected barriers against American imports while flooding U.S. markets with its own goods.

Mr. Reagan administration officials estimated that the U.S. adverse trade balance with Japan will be between \$18 billion and \$20 billion this year, and between 27 billion and 30 billion in 1984.

U.S. trade representative William Brock, who is currently in Tokyo, said recently that Japan must take further steps to open its markets to U.S. goods or face moves in Congress to limit Japanese products in the United States.

One key problem was resolved Tuesday when Japan, bowing to pressure from Washington and U.S. carmakers, said it would curb car exports for a fourth year.

The decision means shipments to the United States will be limited to 1.85 million cars in the year starting next April 1, compared with 1.68 million annually under a three-year agreement expiring on March 31.

The United States had wanted Japan to hold sales at 1.8 million cars next year in order to help the hard-hit U.S. industry recover from recession.

Mr. Reagan is to leave Washington on Nov. 8 for Tokyo, where he plans to address the Diet (parliament) and confer with Emperor Hirohito as well as with

Prime Minister Nakasone.

Mr. Reagan plans to leave Tokyo on Nov. 12 for Seoul to address the national assembly and confer with President Chun before returning to Washington on Nov. 14.

He shortened the Asian tour after the assassination in Manila of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August, but denied that political instability in the Philippines was the reason.

Mr. Reagan said he had to cancel visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand because the pressure of congressional business made it impossible for him to be away from the White House for more than a week.

LETTERS

NCC vs TCC

To the Editor:

Last week, the Public Services Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) recommended that the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) remain a governmental institution. This recommendation was solely based, it seems, on the TCC's intentions "to increase the number of telephone lines in the Kingdom from 90,000 to 350,000 by the end of the present five-year plan" and that such an expansion "could only be financed by large loans which are not available to private and public companies".

I must disagree with the above quoted statements. The intention to quadruple the number of telephone lines within two years (what is left of the present five-year plan) is not only physically impossible, but would also impair the present network. Technical hitches are not unusual. This was indeed experienced by the TCC when the new Abdali exchange that was supposed to cater for 16,000 lines, was unable to serve more than 11,000.

Figures for the actual number of telephone lines for the past five years were not readily available from the TCC. A painstaking count from the only three published telephone directories revealed the following approximate figures:

— 1976, 15,000 lines for Amman; 7,000 lines for the rest of Jordan.

— 1978, 25,000 lines for Amman; 15,000 lines for the rest of Jordan.

— 1983, 50,000 lines for Amman; 25,000 lines for the rest of Jordan.

With the transformation of the TCC into a public shareholding company, the government can still retain control with at least 51 per cent of the shares. Loans could still be negotiated through the National Planning Council (NPC) and be guaranteed by the government.

As long as the TCC remains in the hands of the public sector, the public will remain at its mercy — years of waiting for a telephone line, red tape and another long wait even after your line and number have been approved, unless you are lucky enough to know the technician responsible for your area, and unless you assure him that his unique efforts in connecting your line will not go unrewarded.

As for telephone directories, the whole thing is a puzzle. The new 1983 edition became useless only two weeks after being circulated. When are we to expect a new one and at what cost?

We were not shocked a few days ago by the vast increases in installation and call charges. Was the TCC unaware it was losing so much money, or is it a strategy to liquify long-term loans over a short period?

The new by-laws permit the TCC to impose fines, cut lines, and terminate subscriptions. What are the liabilities of the TCC when a line remains out of order for longer than reasonable? After all, communications are vital services to all sectors of the public.

The distinguished members of the NCC can be assured that the privileges they now enjoy with the TCC will not cease should the TCC be transformed into a public company. I therefore ask all the members to take time in their deliberations and to come out with the recommendation that we all look forward to.

Hisham Mufti,
Amman.

July 1983

Hassan: Human values should not be isolated from practical application

Following is the full text of the address delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Twenty-Second Session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) General Conference in Paris on Nov. 2, 1983. The UNESCO session is being chaired by Minister of Education Said Al Tai.

IN THE name of Allah, most gracious, ever merciful!

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Director General, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is clearly with pride and satisfaction that I stand here today to address the multi-faceted world community through this international body, at the Twenty-Second Session of its General Conference. I am pleased and deeply grateful to have received your kind invitation to contribute to one aspect of your noble mission, which aims at attaining peace among peoples, international understanding and human cooperation for the benefit of all mankind; through education, science and a dialogue of civilisations.

As Muslims, we are proud to be believers in a universal faith whose genesis stems from the oneness of mankind and the unity of religions. We are bound to strive for the attainment of peace and that which is best through kind words and peaceful dialogue.

The sincerity of this Organisation's assertion of its universal principles is clearly manifested by the chairmanship of this Session and by the post of the Director General. It was at the choice of the international community, that you unanimously elected that this Session be chaired by an Arab from Jordan. It is a post he upholds on behalf of his country and the Arab nation, and a heavy responsibility with important consequences. Indeed, the burden of this responsibility is great, but so is

the honour it entails. It will allow the Arab nation to emphasise its international commitment to, and ceaseless concern with, the pursuit of peace on a clear basis of justice, and the freedom of the individual. We shall continue to strive for respect of the dignity of all peoples and to safeguard their rights to survival and development.

As for the post of the Director General, it has been assumed by an African of genuine and distinguished qualities that have earned him the title of a "True Son" of that great continent. My friend, Mr. Ahmad Mukhtar M'Bow, has headed UNESCO for over eight years and moving from success to success has proved on his own merit, that people worthy of trust and esteem are not limited to any one country or continent. We wish our friend the Director General continued success, and would like to point out that the African continent has, over the ages, produced several champions of freedom and thought. Many of them are among the representatives of the African community gathered here today, and among the most distinguished is the Senegalese representative, Mr. Ipadir Tiam, to whom I am happy to reaffirm my personal regard and appreciation.

Mr. Chairman,

I am here with you today as a citizen of a noble "Third World" nation, which has contributed to universal human civilisation. My aim is to share views with the representatives of the other "Worlds" which we hold in great respect. We acknowledge their

contributions to civilisation with neither prejudice nor discrimination. My reference to the Chairman and the Director General was to reaffirm the meaning of human sharing, and our belief in the ability of all nations to shoulder their responsibilities. We reaffirm their worthiness of all their rights. We believe in the feasibility of a "dialogue of civilisations", conceived in the right framework and in an appropriate atmosphere. These same principles are promoted by your Organisation through the necessary procedures and programmes of action.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

You are about to proceed, and foremost in your minds during this Session will be the review of the programme for the next two years, 1984 and 1985. It is part of the intermediate-range six-year Plan for 1984-1989, approved by your Fourth Special Session at the end of last year. This plan was the fruit of your relentless efforts to perceive and analyse international issues and problems and to recommend suitable solutions. I had the opportunity to observe some of the stages through which the plan progressed and am familiar with the basis on which it was built. The plan was based on a perception and analysis, which has given it a comprehensive and integrated character, in assessing the problems that bedevil humanity today. It is due to this character that we needed a variety of integrated programmes, activities and efforts which can collectively provide solutions through the cooperation of nations and of international communities. Thus, the draft programme and budget presented for the period 1984-1985 have indicated this Organisation's awareness of its mission and its

ability to carry out its intellectual role, as a melting pot for ideas and views, in the service of the international community.

I will not allow myself to talk at length of matters of which you are more aware than I. These are only words of appreciation and admiration, for the sincere efforts of those who formed this comprehensive outlook and the inter-related analysis which underpins the plan and its programmes.

I apused for some time over some of the directions in the Organisation's plan, amongst which was the statement that "that solutions to these international problems cannot be found and implemented without international moral codes, that put solidarity amongst people today, and between them and future generations, ahead of the 'logic' of might, and short-term interests".

This is the same trend that has, over the past few years, made me think deeply about "values" and the communication of these values to future generations. It is through the linkage of values to behaviour that we can attain a "code of conduct" and a moral imperative. If values are to remain abstracted and isolated from practical application, they are then of little use, unless they are reflected in human conduct. This line of thinking led me to consider the greater challenges that face humanity, in situations other than war and armed conflict, such as disasters and calamities, the work of the forces of nature or of man himself, and specially that of governments. The responses to these challenges have essentially been scattered, partial and limited to one case at a time. They have not risen to the level of total confrontation with this all embracing dilemma.

Furthermore, the progress of

responsible international organisations and institutions, has not kept pace with the development of these conditions and situations in a world context. The contributions of the international community to developing a humanitarian code to confront these challenges in times of peace have not even paralleled the concessions of the "Law of War". They have fallen short of the mark and have not attained their desired objective. Many declarations have been adopted since the International Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, specially within the framework of the United Nations. Yet, respect for and adherence to these declarations has not come up to expectation. The instruments of supervision and enforcement inherent in these declarations are still thwarted by a principal obstacle, namely the internal sovereignty of governments.

In addition, attempts to enhance the prosperity of people have also been isolated and dispersed. No attempt was made to find a comprehensive method that would encompass these various perspectives, possibly because of the wide range to be covered, but mainly, I believe, because of the lack of political will at various levels, especially at the international level. Consequently, the challenges confronting the development of a new all-embracing international humanitarian order, are comprehensive and thus formidable. The ability of the international community to rise to the challenge, will, in the final analysis, substantiate the ability of man sufficiently and appropriately to care for his well-being and happiness, despite his technological advancement.

These considerations led me to propose the development of a New International Humanitarian

Order, arising from the urgent need to fill the gaps in the basic principles and in the methods of confrontation and remedy. In the autumn of 1981 I made this recommendation to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), where it was adopted as a proposal. The Secretary General supported the establishment of an independent commission for humanitarian issues, comprised of members representing most of the world's geographic regions. I believe the main challenge, facing responsible people the world over, is to make themselves heard, by the largest proportion of humanity. That is, beyond the walls of the various conferences and special commissions, indeed beyond their respective institutions altogether. A major effort is needed to instill in people, especially young people, an overall awareness of the grave challenges and the urgent remedial actions they necessitate from "civilised" societies around the world. It is the general apathy of many people, and their lack of concept, let alone belief that such disasters and violations of human rights can take place in times of peace, that permits some governments to persist in these violations while others fall short of supporting worthy attempts to reduce the misery of mankind. Thus, the problem arises of international organisations always being in need of financial support and assistance. Those who address humanity with sincerity and truthfulness have the right to hear their words matched in deeds.

To the leaders of thought and culture gathered here today, I would say that this matter is firmly associated with our very integrity in the responsibility we all bear. We must do our utmost to spread an awareness of the imminent

danger to fundamental human principles and specially the impending danger facing peoples' characteristics and their cultural identity. Your Organisation's efforts in this field, over the past few years, have been commendable and are greatly appreciated. Your conference in Mexico last year provided ample room for the clarification of the various aspects of this basic issue and its dimensions and warned of the dangers involved. Here, I wish to extol your Organisation's bold stands, on behalf of the international community, in repeatedly condemning, in the strongest possible terms, the inhuman practices that have taken place in Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories. These are violations of cultural property, intellectual repression, attempts at demographic and cultural changes, the eradication of the national and cultural identity of the inhabitants. But above all, I commend your stand in including the City of Jerusalem in the list of world heritage, and finally on the endangered world heritage list.

The relation between this humanitarian issue and the subject of my earlier reference, and indeed its links with other issues is an example of the gap between noble principles and practical application or the ability to transform decisions into action. After 16 years of continuous efforts to change the original character of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, can we call for the creation of an impartial umbrella to remind the world of what is happening there? Can the United Nations and its specialised agencies, foremost of which is your own Organisation, supervise a factual, independent review of the alterations wrought on the

land in the occupied Arab territories, and specially in Jerusalem? Can a third party care for the aggregated human rights of the inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories? Cultural, social and economic rights that, in their totality, form political rights and a safeguard to maintaining Arab identity? In documenting your plan, you very rightly point out that, "All the problems of the contemporary world have cultural content and indications".

Mr. Chairman,

These are a few thoughts, that were bound to spring to my mind. As I stand here at this international platform of education and culture and before this distinguished gathering of the world's intellectuals, I have had to content myself with a limited number of ideas and to be very brief in addressing them. But I hope to have several other opportunities to talk to this select elite as I also hope to benefit from their valuable opinions and views.

Before I leave this platform, I wish yet again to express my pleasure at the opportunity you have afforded me, and my gratitude for your kind invitation. I am also happy to convey the personal salutation of my brother and mentor, His Majesty King Hussein, along with his personal good wishes for the success of this conference and its noble endeavour. I wish also to express my joy at being once again in France, whose tradition it has been to honour eternal human values, and which today hosts UNESCO. We also place our hopes in new horizons that this organisation pioneers for us in the achievement of just peace, understanding amongst peoples and the defence of human rights.

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SPORTS

Host Kuwait takes opening Asian athletics gold medal

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Mohammed Al Zinkawi got host country Kuwait off to the best possible start in the Fifth Asian Athletics Championships here on Saturday when he captured the shot put gold medal.

Zinkawi, a government employee, won with a throw of 17.90 metres soon after Crown Prince and Prime Minister Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah declared the five-day event open.

India took the shot put silver and bronze medals through Balwinder Singh and Iqbal Singh.

The championships, expected to be dominated by athletes from Japan and China, opened in a blaze of fireworks following a dramatic parade by Asia's top athletes which reflected the complex politics of the region.

The teams from Iran and Iraq, whose countries have been at war for more than three years, both received warm ovations but different sections of the Kuwaiti crowd clearly cheered louder for one or the other.

Apart from the home team, the loudest cheers were for the athletes from "Palestine", mostly students brought up in Kuwait. They marched past with military precision, their right arms rigidly extended toward the crowd in a

V-sign salute.

Kuwait has a large Palestinian population and hundreds of Palestinian flags, as well as colour portraits of beleaguered Palestinian chief Yasser Arafat, greeted the team.

Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah represented Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who had been expected to open the championships.

There was no explanation for the Emir's absence or for the fact that the event was not preceded by a reading from the Islamic Holy Koran as had been announced.

However, thousands of Kuwaiti schoolchildren carried flags forming the opening words of the Koran: "In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful."

The atmosphere at the opening ceremony was friendly but chaotic. Foreign reporters fled the tiny press area as local men, women and children stormed over fences to take over its places.

Many reporters, unable to see what was going on in the arena,



Kuwait's shot-putter Mohammed Al Zinkawi.

fought their way out of the stadium also by climbing fences and opted to watch the opening events on television from the nearby press centre.

Many fans, dressed in the traditional white thobes (robes) clambered 40 metres (130 feet) up the floodlight towers to watch the opening ceremony, which included the release of white doves, multi-coloured balloons and portraits of the Emir and crown prince.

In the athletes' parade, China's giant world-record holding high-jumper Zhu Jianhua carried the Chinese flag.

Behind his team came the Taiwan delegation, carrying the flag of their National Athletics Federation.

The Championships themselves began with the men's 100 metres heats.



Cyclist seeks support from authorities, public

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jihad Saqr, the leading cycling champion of Jordan and President of the Tarf Khayyat Cycling Club is currently launching a fund-raising campaign in an attempt to save the first and only specialised cycling club in Jordan.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Saqr said that the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO) which is supposed to support the club, is standing still doing nothing to save the club from closing down.

The YWO he said, is only interested to support soccer clubs and their federations.

"The cost of sending any sports delegation outside Jordan he said is about JD 6,000 which is enough to make our club stand on its own feet for a whole year with the capacity for training about 50 beginners."

Saqr said that the Jordan Cycling Federation (JCF) should be involved in creating a base for the sport in the country and encourage it. In order to achieve that, the JCF is supposed to organise enough local cycling competitions for all ages and to launch advertising campaigns, none of which the federation is implementing.

The private sector Saqr said, is not helping either; no one wants to contribute or encourage the sport or even help it survive.

Despite all financial problems the club is facing, "we still have the best five cyclists in Jordan; who are also members of the Jordanian national cycling team," Saqr said.

Samer Hashem, Ziad Dmour, Sameer Al Ashab, Sa'd Dweiri and Saqr himself have represented Jordan in international meetings. They also won the first five places in the recent 70-kilometre Irbid race.

The club has also organised four team races this year out of which only two races took place for the mentioned reasons. In both events the club did not receive any support from the concerned authorities.

Saqr added that other problems facing the club include the lack of badly needed spare parts for the bicycles and uniforms and training suits for cyclists.

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By

PAULI PARTANEN

3rd - 10th November 1983.

Withe double topples United

LONDON (R) — Aston Villa, whose dreams of more European glory were shattered four days ago, bounced back by shocking English first division soccer leaders Manchester United 2-1 at United Old Trafford home on Saturday.

Striker Peter Withe fired both goals to give a timely lift to a Villa side who overnight were 14th in the 22-team division and who followed up being thrashed 6-2 by Arsenal in a League match last Saturday by crashing out of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup on Wednesday.

Villa, who won the European Cup in 1982 but had their UEFA ambitions ended by Spartak Moscow in the second round, rocked United when Withe scored after 34 minutes. He struck again in the 63rd minute, and although United's England midfielder Bryan Robson pulled one back five minutes later, Villa clung on to their narrow lead.

United stayed top despite only their third defeat in 12 League games because second-placed Liverpool are playing Everton on Sunday and the leaders' tally of 25 points was beyond the reach of the other main challengers.

Queen's Park Rangers were among a four-strong group seeking to close the gap on pacemakers United and Liverpool, but they slumped to a 1-0 home defeat by Luton.

Luton triumphed through a 14th minute goal by Paul Elliott to repeat their victory when they played the first-ever League game on the London club's "plastic pitch" two years ago.

Rangers, who are rarely beaten on their artificial surface, suffered further when their England midfielder, John Gregory, was sent off in the second half for retaliation after a tackling incident with Luton goalkeeper Les Sealey.

West Ham sustained their challenge with a 2-1 home win over Ipswich, inspired by two goals from striker Dave Swindlehurst. Russell Osman pulled one back for Ipswich.

Tottenham kept in the hunt by hitting back to draw 1-1 at Stoke, where Mark Falco equalised soon after Mickey Thomas put the home side in front with a 25th minute header.

Former European Champions Nottingham Forest notched the division's biggest win of the day by trouncing bottom club Wolverhampton 5-0.

Manchester United with 25 points and Liverpool with 23 are followed by third-placed West

Ham (23), Luton (22) and Tottenham (21).

Forest's spree was launched by Gary Birtles, whose fifth minute goal was followed by a penalty 11 minutes later from fellow striker Peter Davenport.

Midfielder Colin Walsh added the third after 56 minutes before England under-21 striker Steve Hodge sealed the success in style shortly afterwards by scoring twice in a minute.

Forest have been in a period of transition since winning the European Cup in 1979 and 1980 and this victory by a team which manager Brian Clough is rebuilding lifted them among a group of six clubs on 20 points.

Arsenal came down to earth with a bump after last week's rout of Villa when they slumped 2-1 at home to Sunderland, who were put on course for success with goals from Colin West and Iain Atkins.

Tony Woodcock, five-goal hero of the Villa romp, pulled one back to remain the division's top scorer with 11 goals.

Ex-England star Kevin Keegan marked his 50th League match for second division Newcastle by firing their first goal in a 3-2 win over Fulham.

Wilander saves 3 match points before defeating Gunthardt

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's star youngster Mats Wilander made a stunning comeback, saving three match points before beating Switzerland's Heinz Gunthardt 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 in a Stockholm Tennis Grand Prix quarter-final on Saturday.

The 19-year-old top seed was one set, 4-5 and 15-40 down before hauling himself back to go into the semifinals.

"I should have won the match earlier," Gunthardt, 24, admitted. "I had three break points to 5-2 in the second set, but I played poorly on the important points — and he was lucky."

Gunthardt particularly rued rushing to the net on a good serve at match point. "He misht his return lob, but it came down on the line behind me," the Swiss player said.

In an all-American quarter-final, Peter Fleming also found himself in difficulties against Brian Gottfried.

But he pulled back from trailing by a set to save two match points in the decider and eventually slammed in an ace to seal the 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 victory in two hours and 20 minutes.

Gottfried broke serve early on as he took the first set. Fleming comfortably won the second, but the drama rose as the first seven games of the decider went with service.

Gottfried broke to 5-3, but his younger opponent broke back immediately.

A double fault in the 10th game gave the 31-year-old Gottfried two match points.

Zamalek, United to play Ramtha

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egypt's Al Zamalek football team will play a friendly soccer match with Al Ramtha Club on Dec. 2, according to Al Ramtha Club Director Abdul Halim Samara. He said that the Zamalek team will arrive in Amman on its way home from Kuwait where it will be playing against Al Kuwait Football Club.

According to Mr. Samara preparations are also underway for holding a match with Manchester United, England's Football Association Cup Champions. According to Mr. Samara Al Ramtha Club proposed that it pay JD 15,000 instead of JD 18,000 requested by the English club in addition to accommodation expenses being covered by Ramtha.

Ramtha is also requesting that Manchester United field its first team squad and to bring forward the date of the match originally set for Dec. 19.

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ECONOMY

Central Bank of Jordan issues development bond

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's Central Bank Saturday issued a six million Jordanian dinar (\$16.4 million) development bond carrying 8.5 per cent annual interest and maturing in 1992, a bank official said.

The interest is exempt from income tax and the issue can be traded on the Amman Financial Market (stock exchange) after three months.

Subscription lists will close on Dec. 4.

It is the 20th development bond issued by the central bank.

The first, for four million dinars, was issued in 1973 and matured in 1979.

Saudi Arabia plans to exploit minerals soon

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia plans to boost its industrial, agricultural and mineral industries to reduce its dependence on oil, Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted as saying.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti weekly magazine Al Majalis carried by the official Saudi Press Agency Saturday, Sheikh Yamani said there were enormous quantities of minerals in the kingdom.

Exploration for minerals including gold had been going on for several years, he said, adding: "We will soon start exploiting them."

He expected the kingdom to be one of the biggest mineral exporters in the future, adding it was ready to exploit its gold and copper resources immediately.

Iron was abundant in northern areas of the country and studies on its production were in their final stages, he said.

Sheikh Yamani said deposits of uranium and other radioactive minerals had been found and zinc, silver and magnesium had also been discovered in commercial quantities.

Two major commercial complexes had been built at Jubail on the Gulf and the Red Sea port of Yanbu, and both were already producing heavy, medium and light equipment, he said.

Meanwhile, the ministers of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold a meeting on Nov. 23 to discuss the organisation's budget.

The agency said the meeting will be chaired by Sheikh Yamani.

W. German financial markets reel in crisis of confidence

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany's financial markets are reeling from a major crisis of confidence which developed unexpectedly after the seemingly successful rescue of a prestigious private bank earlier in the week.

IBH Holding, the Western world's third-largest holder of construction equipment, went into receivership Friday and the president of the country's most important stock exchange resigned.

Major West German commercial banks this week provided more than 100 million marks (\$225 million) on Wednesday to rescue IBH's house bank, the Schroeder, Muenchener, Hengst (SMH).

Relief which followed the sale of a safety package, attached together for SMH, was disrupted just as quickly Saturday by the news that IBH, which had borrowed heavily from SMH, had applied for court protection from its creditors.

The news triggered a fall in the shares of major construction firms and the Commerzbank index, a leading share index, fell 100 points to 8,924 after a 25-year high of 10,072 on Oct. 25.

The mark fell against the dollar, which rose to a new high against the mark, German currency and shares fell in marks, more than one percent.

Eight years ago Mr. Horst-Dieter Esch, now 40, set up IBH, having speculated successfully on the stock market to raise one million marks (\$400,000) in speed capital.

Linked with a leading banker, Count Ferdinand von Galen, Mr. Esch bought up struggling companies, transforming them into the world's third largest maker of construction equipment, with annual sales of 2.5 billion marks (nearly \$1 billion).

It was an unlikely team — Mr. Esch, the son of a welder, and Count Galen, the aristocrat who married into one of Germany's oldest and most exclusive private banks, SMH.

Count Galen and SMH financed Mr. Esch's expansion taking a major shareholding of about eight per cent, and using its influence to convince wealthy foreign investors and companies to participate in Mr. Esch's dream of industrial rejuvenation.

Mr. Esch first bought into a variety of small West German companies. In 1979 he moved abroad, taking a major stake in three French builders of construction machinery.

The big leap forward came in 1980, when he bought the Hanomag operations in West Germany of the then-struggling Can-

adian firm Massey Ferguson.

Success bred success, and soon he had taken over construction equipment businesses of the big U.S. carmaker, General Motors, and subsidiaries of two British firms, Powell Duffryn and Babcock International, bringing all three companies in as shareholders of IBH.

Through Count Galen's close ties to the financial world, a Saudi investor, Saleh A. Kamel, joined the list of Mr. Esch's shareholders through his investment group, the Dallah Establishment.

But bankers say the operations were financed on only limited capital. Mr. Esch bought up his stakes by offering the sellers a portion of the company and a stake in its profits.

But as soon as the recession hit in Western Europe and the United States, his business began to teeter, and in 1982 IBH, which employs 10,000 people worldwide, lost 112 million marks (\$42 million).

The oil glut dried up markets for construction equipment in the Middle East, adding to Mr. Esch's problems.

The failure of Mr. Esch's business brought back memories of the collapse early this year of the steel empire of entrepreneur Willy Korf.

China, U.S. drift towards trade war

PEKING (R) — China and the United States drifted towards another trade war over textiles and grain Friday as accusations and counter-accusations flew between Peking and Washington.

A Chinese official said China would not buy the minimum six million tonnes of U.S. grain this year under a four-year pact while Washington went ahead with plans to consider charges by U.S. textile manufacturers that Peking illegally subsidizes its textile exports.

Business sources indicated meanwhile that the sensitive issue of U.S. technology transfer to China, which seemed to have been satisfactorily resolved, had started to hit trouble.

The difficulties arose two months after China lifted a ban on imports of U.S. cotton, soybeans and chemical fibres and stopped plans to reduce other farm imports following a bitter textiles dispute, which had also appeared settled.

Diplomatic sources said tight transport and storage would make it almost impossible for China to buy the extra two million tonnes of U.S. grain now needed to fill the 1983 quota.

But the textiles problem probably influenced its policy, which reversed Peking's assurances to U.S. officials in the summer that it would fulfil its minimum grain obligations, they said.

The two nations came into conflict in January when Washington imposed a unilateral embargo on spiralling Chinese textile imports following pressure from U.S. manufacturers.

After a stormy series of talks, a new textiles pact was signed in August, allowing China a much smaller 3.5 per cent annual rise in imports than the 20 per cent 1982 increase.

But U.S. manufacturers rejected the deal and have complained that China subsidizes its textile exports to the tune of 40

per cent by manipulating internal and external exchange rates.

China has accused the United States of using the same tactics to force extremely high prices for its bilateral trade agreements, the Department of Commerce said in a statement.

U.S. officials said they were not aware of any such subsidies.

The U.S. Commerce Department said it was not aware of any such subsidies.

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The U.S. Commerce Department said it was not aware of any such subsidies.

FAO seeks new impetus for fight against hunger

ROME (R) — Farm ministers from about 100 developing and industrial countries met here Saturday for three weeks of talks on hunger and rural poverty.

Officials of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said the meeting was a landmark conference which would help to speed up the fight against hunger and rural poverty.

The conference was the first of its kind since 1976.

The conference was the first of its kind since 1976.

The conference was the first of its kind since 1976.

The conference was the first of its kind since 1976.

when FAO Director General Edouard Saouma told a world food day meeting nearly 500 million people in developing countries faced famine or malnutrition.

In Africa alone more than 150 million in 22 countries are at risk from drought, cattle disease and man-made disasters including war.

Unlike the last meeting of the conference, in 1981, there is likely to be no fight over the organization's \$420 million budget for the next two years, FAO officials say.

But preparatory meetings have highlighted trade and development controversies as well as food aid cuts which could raise storms before the conference closes on Nov. 24.

Two years ago the United States led other major FAO donors, angered by bureaucratic waste, into opposing a 32 per cent budget increase to \$368 million for 1982-83.

Although the rise was approved by an overwhelming majority of developing countries, the message struck home.

FAO says it has since trimmed headquarters spending and three-quarters of its new budget will go on aid projects in the field.

Diplomats attending preliminary meetings this week said U.S. delegates backed the latest spending proposals despite pressures in Congress for a curb on U.N. funding.

FAO statistics indicate world cereal crops are likely to fall six per cent this year to 1,605 million tonnes, reducing stocks to a level the organization regards as a bare minimum for ensuring world food security.

Conference documents show the decline in harvests has been accompanied by falling food aid and cuts in technological assistance programmes.

Diplomats accredited to the 152-member organization say arguments about technical assistance may come to the boil over a FAO proposal to establish an international gene bank and information exchange system for plant breeding research.

Strongly backed by developing countries, the proposal calls for the free exchange of all plant genetic material. It is viewed with deep suspicion by the United States, West Germany, France and other donor members which see it as a threat to the rights of their researchers.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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Answer: What the absent-minded hen did— MISLAID AN EGG

Peanuts

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to be very careful of whatever is accidental or careless. Make a point to double-check your moves and activities so that you can avoid difficult aspects.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid arguing with your mate that could cause trouble for some time, and then concentrate on compromising.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid an argument with an associate, since your views are radically different to his, or hers.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on the loftiest concepts before you endeavor to clear up problematical affairs that are bothering you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Early get everything better organized around you instead of running out for some silly amusement.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make sure you do not argue at home today and maintain harmony. Seek out amusements that are not strenuous.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Much care in driving, especially on the highway, is important now otherwise you could invite an accident.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take care you do not incur some heavy debt or make an unwise investment today. Revamp your budget.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't be forceful during daytime in endeavoring to attain some wish but wait and use tact.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't dwell on that private anxiety you have or you can become mightily frustrated.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid that friend who is demanding and could cause you real trouble and get your business handled right.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid worldly and civic affairs during the daytime since higher-ups are in a difficult mood.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You think that by adopting a far different attitude, you can improve your way of living, but remain steadfast to present set-up.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those strong-willed young persons who will have a terrific temper and go after what is wanted without restraint. Give proper discipline to teach right from wrong and curb impulsiveness.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Manny Miller

ACROSS

1 Open country, in Africa

6 Cooks

12 Stained military man

14 Put back

16 Admiral of the beautiful

17 Horses

18 Rear axle safety bar

19 Expert

21 Pelt

22 Rip

23 Fad

25 Cigar or usher ending

26 Ocean eagle

27 Satisfied

29 Roman bronze

30 Endeavors

32 Piece of cleared land

34 Always

35 Acting award

36 Handyman

38 Criminals

41 River of China

42 Place for an outdoor party

44 Poetic time of day

46 — China

DOWN

1 Evening service

2 Contestant

3 Hungarian composer

4 Amount left over

5 Make edging

6 Soft wind

7 Formal demand

8 Musical work

9 "New York in June"

10 Wool-like fiber

48 Immerse

49 Carnegie or Evans

50 Wading birds

52 Representative abbr.

53 City in France

54 — for words

56 Made into law

58 Mosque tower

59 Parsonage

60 Status groups

61 Loved ones

11 Having pleasant odors

12 "Beau —"

13 Student

15 Curves

20 Angola and Siamese

23 Like Wild

24 Compel

26 Perfume ingredient

28 Color

31 A Harrison

33 Inspect

35 Kitchen appliance

36 Zestful

37 Hoosier State

38 Dance derived from the twist

39 Dealer in property

40 The actor

41 King of Tyre

43 Cooks

45 Poor

47 Stewpots

49 Formal pronouncements

51 Kind

53 Intertwine

55 Visualize

57 Beatty the actor

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U.S. alleges evidence of Soviet plan for Grenada

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union and North Korea planned to fortify Grenada with \$37.8 million worth of guns, grenades and other arms while Cuba was to supply 40 military advisers, according to five agreements said by U.S. officials to have been found on the island.

The officials released the documents Friday to support administration charges that Moscow and Cuba were turning Grenada into a base for exporting terrorism to Latin America.

President Reagan said last week the U.S.-led invasion arrived "just in time" to prevent Grenada from becoming a Soviet-Cuban colony "to export terror and undermine democracy."

The sheaf of documents included: — Three Soviet agreements to give Grenada \$25.8 million worth of weapons including 2,500 carbines, 7,000 mines, 15,000 grenades, 1,050 pistols, 293 sniper rifles, 60 armoured personnel carriers and 74 rocket propelled grenades.

— A North Korean agreement to give Grenada \$12 million worth of weapons including 1,000 rifles, 80 machine guns and 50 rocket propelled grenades.

— A Cuban agreement to provide 40 military specialists.

— Minutes indicating the late Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown and killed on Oct. 19 because other leaders concluded he lacked the strength to transform Grenada into a Leninist society.

The U.S.-led invasion, which also included some troops from other Caribbean countries, took place six days after Mr. Bishop

was killed.

The five agreements say the purpose of the huge weapons buildup was to strengthen Grenada's independence and the North Korean agreement said another reason was "the common struggle to oppose against imperialism."

A member of Mr. Bishop's Marxist New Jewel Movement, commander Ewart Layne, said in one of the documents the weapons buildup was needed because the United States was drawing neighbouring Caribbean states into an alliance against Grenada.

But Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said in a speech earlier Friday the documents suggested "that Grenada would have become a fortified Soviet military outpost."

The documents include a report, saying other leaders of Mr. Bishop's New Jewel Movement concluded at a meeting last August that he lacked the strength "to transform the party into a Leninist one."

In another development Friday, the Reagan administration said Soviet diplomats tried to smuggle automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition onto the U.S. military plane that evacuated them from Grenada.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said the diplomats tried to take 38 AK-47 rifles, 300 loaded AK-47 magazines and five

pistols with loaded magazines in unsealed crates.

The U.S. plane flew 126 Soviet, North Korean, Bulgarian, East German and Cuban diplomats and civilians found in the Soviet embassy out of Grenada after Governor General Sir Paul Scoon expelled them from the island.

Cuban prisoners leave

The first batch of 630 Cuban prisoners captured during the U.S.-led landing on Grenada has left the island.

Sixty Cubans, all able to walk to the plane, boarded an American C-130 transport here Friday afternoon and flew to an undisclosed destination.

Their departure indicated that negotiations over several days between U.S. officials and Cuban authorities through the offices of the International Red Cross had resulted in an agreement on repatriating the prisoners to Cuba.

The Cubans, most of them rounded up in the first hours of fighting after the U.S. invasion force landed on Oct. 25, have been held in a newly constructed detention camp near Grenada's Point Salines Airport.

The Cubans, many of whom were working on construction of the new airport which President Reagan said was intended as a military staging post for Cuba, had been put to work building the new camp.

The beginning of the repatriation left open the question of when Cuba's diplomatic staff, which had vowed not to leave Grenada until all the prisoners were repatriated, would depart.

The 37 Cuban diplomatic per-



The Libyan ambassador to Grenada, carrying brief case, is escorted by soldiers from U.S. 82nd airborne division and a member of the multinational force to a plane to leave Grenada after his expulsion (A.P. wirephoto).

sonnel have been holding out in their embassy here since the invasion. Grenada has not broken diplomatic relations with Havana but ordered all but one Cuban diplomat out of the country.

The Cubans who left Friday included about 20 women. Several of the men were elderly and grey-haired and did not look like soldiers.

The Cubans were closely escorted by U.S. soldiers and military policemen, one of whom held a large German shepherd (alsatian) dog which barked furiously at the Cubans as they mounted the aircraft steps.

The highest-ranking Cuban official in Grenada at the time of the invasion said Saturday that Cuban military personnel played no role in organising resistance of the local militia to the U.S.-led invasion forces.

Col. Pedro Tortolo told a news conference in Havana Friday night he had arrived on a brief visit

the day before the invasion to make it clear to the 780 Cubans that if any landings took place they were to fire only in defence.

"I had intended leaving the very day the invasion occurred and of course I was trapped," he replied to questions about the importance of his presence on the island.

Col. Tortolo said he and his 45 army colleagues were concerned only with the Cubans and that their role in the overall defence of the island was minimal.

Col. Tortolo, who arrived in Havana Friday, with expelled Soviet bloc diplomats, said arms confiscated by the Americans when the group left Grenada belonged to his men. "They were our weapons and we thought it right that they should be brought back," he said.

"Their paratroops landed all around the position we held and we could have killed many if we had wanted to... the firing began after they regrouped and advanced on us an hour later," Col. Tortolo said.

"The Americans may have all the equipment but they don't have the men who are willing to fight their way up to a defensive position however hurriedly built," he said.

More than 90 per cent of Grenadan citizens welcomed the U.S. invasion according to a poll released Friday.

The CBS news poll, broadcast on CBS television Friday night in a special report on Grenada, also showed a large percentage of Grenadians believed they were in danger during the brief military rule of Gen. Hudson Austin before the invasion.

'Murderer of the century' jailed for life

By Alexander Maxey
Reuter

LONDON (R) — Dennis Nilsen, courtions civil servant by day and bloodless strangler by night, almost found the perfect murder style in the anonymity of modern city life.

Nobody missed his victims, nobody asked questions. Their deaths were private, their disposal discreet.

Unlike the publicity that blazed with each new killing by the Yorkshire Ripper in the 1970s or his Victorian namesake Jack the Ripper, nobody knew the Nilsen victims were dying.

Over four years in two apartments in secluded districts of north London, he strangled and butchered 15 young men, possibly the biggest toll in the annals of British mass murder.

But only one victim, Canadian tourist Kenneth Ockenden, 23, was ever reported to the police as a missing person.

The rest were drifters, "waffs and strays" as Nilsen once called them, who left their home towns and found themselves lost in the capital without family, friends, jobs or homes.

Nilsen, 37, a former trainee policeman who was jailed for life Friday at London's Old Bailey Court, was discovered only when panic made him change his method of disposing of bodies.

On the second occasion, three chopped-up bodies lay under the floor on which the officers stood. But they suspected nothing.

He dissected his victims, using butchery skills learned as an army cook and his bath as a butcher's slab, and stored the remains under his floorboards.

Twice after he began killing in 1978 police were sent to his apartment in Muswell Hill by would-be victims who had escaped.

Innocent bonfires

He burned his first 12 victims on bonfires in his back garden, covering the smell by burning a tyre on top. It seemed so innocent that local children played around the flames.

"If I had still been living in Muswell Hill at the age of 65, watching TV and the announcer said the local population had gone down by five per cent over the last 20 years, I would think: 'That's all down to me,'" he later mused to police.

But last February, with three bodies in his apartment and a friend due to visit him, he panicked and tried to flush remains down the drains after boiling them.

Plumber Mike Catran, who says he has since become a vegetarian, was called to unblock the drain and found lumps of flesh. Nilsen unburied himself to police almost at once.

His victims had been so unremarkable that only seven were ever identified, three of those from Nilsen's own recollection.

Nilsen, despite his occasional boasting that he was "the murderer of the century", struck police as a withdrawn figure, clumsy in social contacts.

But to the friendless down-and-out, drinking alone in the anonymous bars of central London he was a friendly face with a ready drink. Drinking is apparently all that he did with his victims before strangling them. Though in his own words a "promiscuous homosexual" in the mid-1970s, no evidence was produced that he had sex with any of his victims.

'Kind of mercy'

He said he sometimes believed he was granting poor strays a merciful release from lives that had degenerated into drug abuse or prostitution or sleeping rough in the streets and parks.

It was rich and easy pickings. Social workers believe about 30,000 homeless people are now adrift in London.

"The streets of London are not paved with gold," said the Daily Mail newspaper. "They are paved only with discarded, desperate youngsters."

Many start off by studying the lists at "job centres", government-run employment bureaux, at one of which Nilsen was a middle-grade civil servant.

If that proves fruitless, they can be found lining up for hours at social security offices to collect weekly handouts. Many of the young men Nilsen picked up were busy spending their handouts on alcohol.

Social workers estimate that as many as half of London's "homeless army" are youngsters.

"It is a sadness and reality of society that people like (his last victim Stephen) Sinclair should be ignored by the affluent public, so he would beg in the street," Nilsen wrote.

5 divers die in North Sea accident

STAVANGER (R) — Five men, three British and two Norwegians, died when there was a decompression failure in a diving bell in the North Sea oilfields Saturday, a spokesman for the French company ELF Aquitaine said.

The accident happened on the drilling rig Byford Dolphin in the Frigg Oilfield. The spokesman said the diving bell was connected with a decompression chamber but there was a sudden and uncontrolled loss of pressure. Four divers were killed instantly, while one of two British technicians working outside the bell was seriously injured and died on the way to hospital. Police and experts from the diving company Camec arrived at northeast Frigg Saturday morning to investigate the accident.

Uncensored video tapes, discs banned in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto has banned the import of all pre-recorded videotapes and discs unless they have been approved by Indonesia's state board of film censors, the official Antara news agency said Saturday. Gen. Suharto issued a decree under which the only imports allowed are master copies brought in at airports, harbours and post offices where the censor board is present. Permission is also needed from the trade and information ministries and the attorney-general's office.

The decree follows a temporary ban imposed in September aimed mainly at stopping imports of pornography and Western feature films with uncensored sex scenes into the predominantly Muslim country. Some cassettes seized recently were also in Mandarin Chinese, which police said could contain communist propaganda.

French laser arms predicted by 2000

PARIS (R) — France is well advanced in research into laser beam weapons but they are unlikely to come into service before the year 2,000. Defence Minister Charles Hernu said, Mr. Hernu was addressing a national assembly session which approved a 1.42 billion franc (\$17.5 billion) defence budget that gives priority to developing nuclear forces. In answer to a question, he said military credits were enabling France to remain in the forefront of laser weapons research and development.

Experts did not envisage them being deployed before the turn of the century, he said. But his government was doing everything necessary to ensure that its nuclear strike force would not be threatened by such weapons.

Upper Volta looks out for mercenaries

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Visitors to Upper Volta must register with militant committees for the defence of the revolution as part of measures aimed at checking the infiltration of mercenaries, the interior ministry said Saturday.

Leftist leader Capt. Thomas Sankara, who has forged close ties with Libya, said recently mercenaries in the pay of former politicians and aided by hostile countries were seeking to overthrow him. Military sources said Thursday an unidentified white man they described as a mercenary was shot dead on Wednesday near the ruling national revolutionary council headquarters in the capital. They said three accomplices escaped.

KGB chief promoted to rank of general

MOSCOW (R) — Viktor Chebrikov, chief of the Soviet Union's KGB security apparatus for the past 11 years, has been promoted to the rank of full army general, newspapers reported Saturday. Gen. Chebrikov, 60, previously a colonel-general, was appointed to head the KGB (state security committee) last December, a month after former KGB chief Yuri Andropov succeeded Leonid Brezhnev as Communist Party leader. Gen. Chebrikov took over from Vitaly Fedorchuk, who directly followed Mr. Andropov in the top KGB job in May 1982 and was appointed by the new party chief to head the interior ministry.

China softens attacks on liberal-minded writers

PEKING (R) — China's official press has softened its attacks on liberal-minded writers who have been under strong criticism for questioning Communist Party dogma.

The party newspaper People's Daily said in a front-page commentary Friday that such writers should not be considered criminals and should not be persecuted indiscriminately, as happened under the late chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The commentary was considerably milder in tone than several recent articles, which have stressed the need for writers to toe the party line and to reject Western ideas incompatible with communism.

The commentary condemned writers who maintained that alienation exists under socialism — an idea regarded as heresy by party ideologues — but said the "people who write such articles are all our comrades."

"People do sometimes take to crime as a result of moral pollution, but that is another matter

and we should not confuse comrades who write erroneous articles or stories with criminals," it said.

Diplomats said the commentary was partly aimed at calming fears of intellectuals who have been deeply frightened by the current drive against "moral pollution," which is threatening to result in the most severe cultural chill since Mao's death in 1976.

They said the campaign was launched by strongman Deng Xiaoping who was greatly disturbed by widespread disaffection among intellectuals, especially younger people, who are questioning the fundamental tenets of Chinese communism.

The diplomats said the fact that Friday's commentary stressed that even writers contaminated by bourgeois ideas remained comrades indicated that some party officials were worried that the current campaign could create even more disaffection with party rule.

The crackdown has already caused great anxiety among intellectuals who wonder whether it could lead to purges and disgrace.

Sniper fire still heard in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — Sporadic sniper fire was still being heard in the hills around the capital of Grenada after dark Saturday, two days after U.S. officials declared an end to hostilities on the island.

The fire was believed to be coming from residual elements of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), dispersed by the U.S.-led invasion force that landed on Oct. 25.

The firing did not interfere with the return to normal business in St. George's.

U.S. helicopter gunships kept up patrols in the area as more of the 630 Cubans taken prisoner in the fighting prepared to leave the island.

A 14-member U.S. congressional delegation led by representative Thomas Foley toured the island and held talks with the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, on his plans for an interim government.

There has been no effective government in Grenada since Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was put under house arrest last month by hardline Marxists in his revolutionary government.

Political observers expect Sir Paul to put together a team of technocrats for the transitional phase, some of whom may be living abroad.

Kendrick Radix, one of only two ministers supporting Mr. Bishop to survive the coup, said in an interview Friday he could see no strong leaders emerging at present.

OAU blasts S. African referendum

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has condemned South Africa's referendum on constitutional reform as a fraud and a hoax.

A statement issued by OAU headquarters here Saturday night said the reforms, which give coloureds (mixed race) and Indians a limited political voice, were designed to hoodwink world public opinion.

South Africa's whites voted two to one in favour of the reforms in a referendum on Wednesday.

"The referendum was nothing but a hoax to perpetuate the evil system of institutionalised racism," the statement said.

S. Korea expects Burmese move against North Korea internationally

SEOUL (R) — Vice Foreign Minister Roh Jae-Won said South Korea was watching to see if Burma would seek any international sanctions against North Korea over the Rangoon bomb blast.

Mr. Roh was speaking to reporters here after Burma Friday accused North Korea of planting the bomb which killed four top South Korean ministers and announced it was severing relations with Pyongyang.

Asked if South Korea would seek sanctions against North Korea at the United Nations, Mr. Roh said: "The Burmese government ought to be the first to decide how to handle this matter... we are waiting to see if Burma will act with the United Nations or international organisations."

The Burmese government announced in Rangoon that investigations showed two captured North Koreans had carried out the bombing and would be tried.

Burma ordered North Korean diplomats to leave the country within 48 hours and had withdrawn diplomatic recognition of North Korea, the Rangoon statement said.

Mr. Roh said that the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition was a stage further than severing of relations and showed how the Burmese government wished to show its anger and stern feelings.

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung Friday welcomed the Burmese decision as "most appropriate and natural."

Deputy Foreign Minister Roh said the Burmese action "reflects the depth of the crime the North Koreans committed and shows the anger of Burmese leaders who are normally so reserved and conservative."

He added: "The whole world now knows beyond doubt that North Korea is not worthy of being called a state. The world community should know it is dealing with outlaws and terrorists who are wrecking the fabric of world society."

Mr. Roh said the Rangoon blast and Burma's diplomatic action were likely to be discussed in talks between President Reagan and President Chun Doo Hwan during Mr. Reagan's visit here from Nov. 12 to 14.

North Korea has denounced the Reagan visit as a "very dangerous war junket."

South Korea's national security council met Saturday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Chin Lee-Chong and the 600,000-strong armed forces were put on special alert as a precautionary measure, officials said.

Mr. Roh said that despite recent events South Korea would maintain its so-called Nordpolitik open door policy towards communist countries, including North Korea.

North Korea protests

TOKYO (R) — North Korea said Saturday that Burma's decision to cut diplomatic relations following the bomb blast in Rangoon that killed four South Korean ministers was an "unjustifiable act" that ignored international law.

The North Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the government in Pyongyang resolutely rejected Burma's decision.

Pakistan alleges Indian interference

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan Saturday repeated charges that India was interfering in Pakistan's affairs and asked New Delhi not to harm relations between the two neighbours.

Opening a foreign policy debate in the military government's civilian advisory council, he accused Indian leaders of encouraging an anti-government campaign in Pakistan.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said Indian officials had issued statements on matters which were Pakistan's own affairs.

"In the guise of support for democracy, they encouraged agitation against the government of Pakistan and in the garb of sympathy for certain individuals they displayed a predilection for interference in our internal affairs," he said.

He said he hoped the Indian government would exercise "care and caution and refrain from persisting in a policy that cannot but vitiate the atmosphere of good neighbourly relations."

The statement was the latest in a series of complaints from Islamabad of interference linked to a 12-week campaign against President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

Pakistan has objected to pro-MRD demonstrations in India and statements of concern at events in Pakistan by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said India's ruling Congress (I) Party had organised demonstrations outside Pakistan's embassy in New Delhi, pleading freedom of expression, A

Congress M.P. "even had the temerity to advocate Indian takeover of a province of Pakistan," he said.

This violated the principle of non-interference, he said. For its part Pakistan had scrupulously observed the principle and he dismissed as totally baseless Indian reports of Pakistani help for militant Sikhs in India's Punjab State.

Citing Pakistan's 36-year-old dispute with India over the Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir as another source of tension, Mr. Yaqub Khan said Islamabad would continue to strive for peaceful relations and it had no intention of joining an arms race.

But he said Pakistan's quest for peace in the region still faced a serious obstacle in the four-year-old Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan.

Anglo-Irish summit due to begin Monday

DUBLIN (R) — The first Anglo-Irish summit for two years is likely to set the seal on improved relations this week, but may largely avoid the one overriding concern: Continuing violence in Northern Ireland.

When Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher meet in London on Monday, they would rather steer clear of the Northern Ireland problem.

Both would prefer to wait and see what possible solutions come out of the all-Ireland forum, launched by the Irish government last

May to try to end 14 years of sectarian and political strife in the neighbouring British province.

The forum, linking the three major political parties in the republic and the main nationalist party in the north, is aiming to map out by the end of this year a blueprint for Irish unity.

While most of its work is secret, enough has leaked out to suggest it could come up with some bold new approaches to the seemingly intractable problem.

One possibility is joint British-Irish sovereignty for the province,

where more than 2,300 people have died in the strife, the economic cost of which is now put at nearly 12 billion Irish pounds (\$14 billion).

The forum's dilemma is how to reconcile the 500,000 Roman Catholics, who want to join the mainly-Catholic Irish Republic, with the one million Protestants determined to stay British.

Even if the two sides cannot really address the issue until the forum produces its report early next year, they feel a need to restore lines of communication and discuss other bilateral issues.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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OUTFLANKED IN THE BALKANS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ KQ7653
♥ Q
♦ A963
♣ 64

WEST **EAST**
♠ A98 ♠ J2
♥ 10732 ♥ J865
♦ J104 ♦ K87
♣ KQJ ♣ 10753

SOUTH
♠ 104
♥ AK94
♦ Q52
♣ A982

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

It is time to raise a glass of Bols liqueur and drink a toast to the winners of the 1982 Bols Brillancy Prizes. The top award went to Jean Besse of Switzerland for his discard of the ace of diamonds featured in this column a few months ago. Second prize went to Lubin Zaikov of Bulgaria for his sparkling defense from his

country's match against Greece in the Balkan Championships.

In one room the Bulgarians reached a contract of four spades and made it. In the other, Greece bid to the inferior contract of three no trump on the unrelenting auction shown. That contract is not easy to defeat, but Zaikov defended as if he could see all the cards.

Declarer won the opening lead in dummy and led a low spade from the table. Zaikov unhesitatingly flew in with the jack of spades, then shifted to the king of diamonds! If declarer won the king with dummy's ace, he would have had no entry to the spades once they were established, so he was forced to hold up.

Now, a spade, heart or diamond continuation would have allowed declarer to get home, but Zaikov did not falter. He shifted to a club, and declarer had no recourse. Whether or not he won the ace of clubs, the defenders were sure to get at least two spade tricks, a diamond and two clubs.

We'll certainly drink to that performance!

سازمان اس‌اچ‌اچ